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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Meeting on International, Ideological Problems [Bucharest] AA 1
Marjai on Significance of Economic Cooperation [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG 7 Jul] AA 1

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

U.S. Thwarts Dialogue, Seeks Military Superiority [Rovensky in Prague RUDE PRAVO 9 Jul] BB 1
CSSR Geneva Envoy on Space, Chemical Weapons Ban [Prague] BB 2
Denuclearization Urged for Balkans, Europe, World [Bucharest SCINTEIA 11 Jul] BB 2
U.S. Needs NATO Bases for Reagan's Space Plans [Budapest] BB 4

ALBANIA

Foreign Minister Malile Receives New Cuban Envoy B 1
Murra, Cami Attend Army Anniversary Meeting B 1

BULGARIA

African Nations Host Filipov During Tour C 1
Toast at Brazzaville Dinner [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 6 Jul] C 1
Communique on Congo Visit [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Jul] C 2
Speech at Harare Dinner [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 8 Jul] C 5
Mozambique Visit Ends C 6
Delegation Arrives in Tanzania C 7
Tanzanian Reportage [cross-reference] C 7
Economic Talks With Britain Begin in Sofia C 7
Peruvian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives 11 Jul C 8
Talks With Lukanov C 8
Meets Todorov, Mladenov C 8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Sends Reagan Independence Day Greetings D 1
S&T Cooperation Commission With Romania Meets [AGERPRES] D 1
Shortcomings in Nuclear Cooperation With USSR [Editorial in Bratislava PRAVDA 10 Jul] D 1
Slovak Meeting Views Socialist Legality Problems D 2

Shortage of Tires Necessitates Quotas, Recapping D 4
[Smid in ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 3 Jul]
Drug Addicts Arrested, Addiction No Problem Yet D 4
[Kuptik in VERCENI PRAHA 27 Jun]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Fischer Holds Talks With Arab League Delegation E 1
Arndt Returns From FRG, Confirms Airline Flights E 1
DGB Group Ends Visit, Stresses Antiwar Effort E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7/8 Jul]
Joint Communique on Papandreou's 4-6 July Visit E 2
Hoffmann Visits Athletes, Discusses L.A. Olympics E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7/8 Jul]
Kleiber Meets USSR Aviation Minister Silayev E 7
Mongolian Envoy Presents Credentials to Honecker E 7
[MONTSAME]
Hoffmann Visits Mukran Rail Ferry Terminal E 7
Output, Labor Productivity Increase in 1984 E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Jul]

HUNGARY

Hart Calls for High-Level U.S.-Soviet Talks F 1
Shultz Participating in ASEAN Conference F 1
Kapolyi Returns From Industry Talks in Moscow F 1
Kadar Receives Romania's Departing Ambassador F 1
[AGERPRES]
Communique on 26 June MSZMP CC Session F 2
Faluvegi Speaks at Economists' Conference F 6
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 7 Jul]
Border Guards Chief Views Problems, Violations F 10
Figures Show Growth in Industrial Production F 10
Prices of Consumer Goods, Services To Increase F 11
Tire Shortage Necessitates Imports From West F 11

POLAND

Nowakowski Indicted for Tendentious Articles G 1
Temporary Arrest Waived for Bednarkiewicz G 1
Sejm Commission Discusses Market Goods Quality G 1
Olszowski Speaks on FRG's Revanchist Forces G 1
Orzechowski Attends Warsaw Voivodship PAX Meeting G 2
Dunalewicz Conducts Weekly News Conference G 2
Politburo Members Attend Katowice, Lomza Plenums G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 7/8 July]
Navy, Army Participate in Baltic Sea Exercises G 4
[Prague]
Correction: No Change in Reagan 4 July Speeches G 4
Briefs: Agricultural Delegations Visit; G 4
Poznan Fair Trading Figures; New Sejm Commission

ROMANIA

Andrei, Others at 4 July U.S. Embassy Reception H 1
[SCINTEIA 5 Jul]

Communique on Dascalescu Visit to Turkey H 1
[SCINTEIA 7 Jul]
Economic Commission With Cuba Begins Session H 3
Dascalescu, Guinean Premier Begin Talks 11 July H 3
Traore Received by Ceausescu H 4
Ceausescu Meets Indian Minister of State H 5
Ceausescu Receives Departing Indian Envoy H 5
Ceausescu Begins Visit to Constanta County Farms H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Mojsov Issues Statement for SFRY Week in Cyprus I 1
[Nicosia]
Presidency Discusses Economic Stabilization I 2
FEC Document Assesses Kosovo Emigration I 3
Two Men Fined for Publishing Croat LC Document I 4
[POLITIKA 6 Jul]
Kosovo Presidency Grants Pardons to Prisoners I 4
TV Shows Attendance at 3 July Presidium Session I 4
TV Shows Attendance at 5 July Presidency Session I 4
Ljubicic Speaks on Freedoms, Adversaries I 5
[BORBA 30 Jun/1 Jul]
LCY Commission Discusses Party's Role in Media I 5
Belgrade LC City Committee Discusses Security I 7

MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL, IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

AU111347 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] CTK reports that the proceedings of a meeting of secretaries in charge of international and ideological problems of the Central Committees of the communist and workers parties of several socialist countries opened today in Prague. The meeting is attended by representatives of the BCP, CPCZ, the Communist Party of Cuba, the SED, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the PZPR, the RCP, the MSZMP, the CPSU, and the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The proceedings of the meeting were opened by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CSSR Central Committee.

MARJAI ON SIGNIFICANCE OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU101445 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Jul 84 p 5

[Article by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, entitled "By Common Efforts"; "based on lecture given at the MSZMP Central Committee Political Academy on 4 July": "The Significance of Economic Cooperation Among the Socialist Countries and Current Tasks"]

[Text] Party and state leaders of the CEMA countries recently held a conference devoted to economic issues. The conference took place after thorough preparations; it was viewed with widespread interest both at home and abroad. The documents endorsed and signed at the conference reflect the approval of all member-countries on all fundamental issues.

The last time that the CEMA countries' party and state leaders comprehensively reviewed the status of economic cooperation at the highest level was 15 years ago. At that conference a comprehensive program of socialist economic integration came into being that has stood the test of practice. Its implementation has produced results even under conditions that in the meantime have become more complex.

Under Difficult Circumstances

The decade since 1973 has been a tempestuous one for every region of the world and for the countries of the two social and alliance systems. The fluctuations that took place in the economic and political relations of countries with different social and economic systems in this period were perhaps the most extreme since World War II. Because of the capitalist economic crisis and the political steps of extreme elements of imperialis to upset the balance of power, external international prerequisites for peaceful socialist construction have become more complex and considerably more difficult.

It transpired during this period that possibilities for economic growth of an extensive nature in essence became exhausted in most of the CEMA countries, while in the wake of the so-called oil price explosion and the economic crisis taking shape in the capitalist countries a radically new situation emerged in the world economy. Adaptation to the new conditions and requirements called for a reduction of the growth rate, an emphasis on qualitative requirements, and transition to an intensive course of development in the CEMA countries.

Among the CEMA countries the change in international economic conditions has caused and is causing difficulties for those that are greatly dependent on the considerably more expensive energy and raw material imports and those whose export capability has not improved in line with the rate of the price increases.

In spite of the unfavorable international conditions and the difficulties arising from them, on the whole the CEMA countries' economic efforts were successful in this period also. The advantages of our cooperation and the strength of our socialist system are proved by the fact that the CEMA countries' development has, nevertheless, continued and is continuing even if at a lower rate. Our community and our countries have made successful efforts to offset the effects and consequences of the capitalist economic crisis. CEMA has played an extremely great role in alleviating the consequences of these effects and in making them bearable.

This constitutes a tangible proof of the positive historical role of socialist economic cooperation under world economic circumstances fraught with the present crisis. The reason we must stress this is the fact that the stabilizing role exerted by our cooperation in the CEMA countries' economic position is not always perceptible for enterprises and individuals, it "remains hidden," in a certain sense, for them. Yet, in addition to domestic efforts, it is precisely CEMA that has played the decisive stabilizing role in the fact that, despite the losses suffered by the deterioration of terms of trade, most socialist countries have been able to retain their achievements and, in addition, their international solvency. The change of course was accomplished in an unusually short time, in the course of only a few years, which is, by world standards, a unique accomplishment. In adapting to the new conditions, economic cooperation pursued with the CEMA countries and primarily with the Soviet Union is fulfilling an irreplaceable role for Hungary also. Without it, we could hardly have surmounted the disadvantages arising from the changed foreign economic conditions and ensured a continuous energy and raw material supply for production.

Our participation in the CEMA division of labor is a vital external economic factor of the country's economic position, and is the stabilizing factor of the function of the Hungarian economy.

As a result of our activity for expanding mutual cooperation, Hungary's rate in the CEMA countries' turnover among each other has increased: From an annual 7.2 percent in 1960, it has increased at present to 8.5-8.6 percent. We have succeeded in expanding our economic relations with the countries of the socialist community.

The CEMA economic summit conference took place at a time when the need for the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of technical development are playing a bigger role than ever in the countries of the socialist community. Under these conditions, the aim of the economic summit conference was first of all to point out the problems awaiting solutions based on a comprehensive evaluation of economic development of the socialist community up to now, and to determine the main trends and most important tasks for the further development of cooperation.

Deepening socialist economic integration under the current conditions must be aimed at improving the possibilities of the economic development of the community and of individual countries, increasing the efficiency of management, and cooperation, contributing to an even greater extent to the solution of the difficulties the development problems of certain member-countries, and improving their position in the world market.

The continuously strengthening negative phenomena in international politics in particular justify the earliest possible clarification of the tasks emerging from the new situation and implementation of them. The trend that opposes detente, and which is generally encouraged by U.S. extremist circles, had led to rigidity in world politics, serious military political measures that are also deeply affecting the economy, and to the strengthening of the policy of embargo against the socialist countries. This policy has an unfavorable effect on all socialist countries, thus on Hungary, too.

The summit conference has confirmed that our countries continue to take up the cudgels for the continuation of the policy of detente. An organic part of this is the fostering of economic relations and the strengthening and developing of the world-wide international division of labor. Economic isolation cannot be in the interests of any country. Life has proved that restrictive measures applied against the socialist countries turn out to be a short-sighted policy and cause harm to the development of world trade.

Time is working for us. We are convinced that the countries of the world will return to mutually advantageous, undisturbed trade, which is not maneuvered by aggressive policy goals and will return to wide-ranging economic cooperation. Therefore, the CEMA countries have declared that they are ready to cooperate on the basis of mutual advantage with all the countries that are interested in this.

Harmonization of Economic Policy

One of the summit conference's most important position of principled value is that in the future the CEMA countries will more closely harmonize their economic policy concerning the areas of mutual cooperation. The countries involved will jointly work out ways of solving economic problems that are of great importance, that is, they are of key importance from the point of view of the long-term development of their economy and economic cooperation.

The conference confirmed that the main means of syncronizing economic policy will be the coordination of the plans for the peoples' economy and further strengthening the practice of regular talks and consultations concerning the conceptual issues pertinent to the mutual interests of the countries. All these are important conditions for widening and deepening economic relations among each other.

The outstandingly important area of cooperation is undoubtedly the long-term secure supply of the member-countries' raw material, energy, and combustible needs. The Soviet Union expressed its readiness to continue, under suitable conditions, to play a key role in fulfilling the member-countries' raw material and energy needs. In exchange for supplies of energy and raw materials, the Soviet Union needs machines of a high technological level, installations, and food, consumer goods of outstanding quality and structural materials.

The entire community, thus Hungary, too, must make maximal efforts for the greater exploitation of their own natural resources, and for a reduction in consumption of specific energy and raw materials. In order to achieve this, we have a comprehensive development program and we must not be ashamed of our achievements up till now. We must continue on the road of reducing expenditure on specific energy and raw materials. We still have great possibilities in this regard. In order to increase our economic growth rate, along with more economical management, it is also essential to increase imports of raw materials and energy. As previously, we will continue to participate according to our means in the creation of certain raw material and energy production capacities that we need.

We must keep in mind that, for raw material and energy deliveries, we must pay with the delivery of the kind of commodities that require a development of the export structure. The division of labor that has developed in the course of cooperation over several decades is subject to natural changes conforming to the circumstances of life, while, at the same time, a modification of fairly important structural proportions can only be carried out in accordance with our endowments and in a gradual manner. In the short-term, only a change of the microstructure and an enhancement of quality and the technological standard of products are possible. We are convinced that we serve cooperation best by a change of structure in which we produce and export products for the efficient and modern production of which we have the suitable endowment, a structure that is consistent with our own concepts concerning a structural change, development, and transformation.

The acceleration of scientific-technological progress and the introduction of its achievements into production as soon as possible constitute a central issue. Party and government leaders have unanimously stressed in this connection that a successful accomplishment of a transition to an intensive phase, the modernization of products and technologies, the intensification of the export capability, the lessening of the technical lag behind the advanced capitalist countries, and parrying the consequences of discriminatory attempts afflicting the CEMA countries greatly depend on the accomplishment of this task.

The CEMA countries posses a truly extensive and qualitatively valuable scientific-technological and research-development apparatus. However, the performance of the scientific-technological sphere is not efficient enough, the introduction of research results into practice is slow. There are great reserves. An agreement has been concluded that stipulates that, on the basis of national plans developed in individual countries, a comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress applicable to a period of 15-20 years must be elaborated. Within the framework of this, a mechanism of implementation must also be developed. On Hungary's part we attach outstanding importance to this point of the program because we cannot keep abreast of the most progressive scientific-technological research projects even in the areas that are important for us through our own resources.

The Sectors Representing the Most Advance Technology Are in the Foreground

It is a great lessen on development that has taken place in the world that intensification succeeds in bringing about a breakthrough also in an economic respect where microelectronics, computer technology, robot technology, and telecommunications technology are introduced in production and in practically all areas of life on a mass scale.

The comprehensive cooperation programs adopted in the most recent period already reflect this realization. These include the agreements pertaining to the creation of a homogenous electronic component base, an extensive application of microprocessors in the people's economy, the development of industrial robots and the organization of their production. These are confirmed also by the documents of the top-level conference.

We participate in these programs; we are catching up. Owing to the high technological content of products, the increase of the production runs that can be economically produced, and the expansion of the range of components, our participation in the production of electonic components is only feasible through reliance on the international division of labor. Our central electronics development program makes allowances for this.

We expect this cooperation to expand for us the assortment of modern electronic components, which could substitute for or at least greatly reduce the range of products obtainable only through capitalist imports at present. Moreover, we expect it to help spread the application of electronic and microprocessors in our people's economy.

The new achievements in biological sciences are assuming an increasingly important role in economic development. The socialist countries also must intensify their efforts in this area. Hungary has appreciable and valuable traditions and experiences in the areas of biotechnology and the complex processing of materials. An expansion of cooperation can considerably accelerate and strengthen the utilization of our possibilities.

The development of environmental protection calls for a complex overhaul of the entire scientific-production sphere. Not only the prevention and elimination of the accumulation of pollution is at issue; production methods protecting the environment result also in a complex processing of energy sources and materials that provide numerous raw material sources and finished products for our people's economy.

The correct definition of priorities is of great importance in the further development of cooperation in the machine industry. Cooperation among the CEMA countries in the machine industry will have to be concentrated in the coming period on the development and production of high-performance machinery and equipment required for the exploitation and economical use of raw material and energy sources, the modernization of technological processes, the intensification of agricultural and food industry production, the supply of the population with public utility commodities, and transportations. In view of the experiences of the energy crisis, the development of the production of nuclear energy machinery is one of the most important elements of the CEMA countries' energy policy.

In the interests of the further development of cooperation in the machine industry, we regard it as necessary that specialization be expanded to a greater extent in the production of major units, fixtures, and components, and that product deliveries be considerably increased for the sake of -- among other things -- being able to reduce capitalist imports that can be economically substituted. It is absolutely clear that the end-product outlook must be radically changed in specialization and joint ventures within CEMA and that joint ventures for components should be used to increase the dimension of production.

Today, development can no longer be solved in a narrow branch view in any professional area. The summit conference placed the outstanding and complex development of high-tech branches in the forefront of cooperation.

Collaboration in the Development of Agriculture

The summit conference treated the secure supply of the population with food as strategic issue of great political importance. In order to increase the production of agriculture and food industry and to improve the supply of the community, it determined the long-term forms of strengthening cooperation. Cooperation must be expanded in the complex mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture, breeding, genetics, cereals, fodder plants, oleaginous plants, and the spread of high-yield types of vegetables, and the development of modern storage, transport, and processing technologies for agricultural products.

The CEMA countries represent an important market for our agricultural and food industry exports. Our conditions for production in the food industry are favorable and the economical Hungarian food exports can represent great values. It is in our interest to continue to increase our agricultural and food industry exports in the future, too.

The development of agricultural and food industry production requires great material and intellectual investments. That is why we support the proposal accepted by the conference that the interested importing countries participate in the agricultural and food industry investments of their partners that possess more favorable endownments in the sphere of production suitable for export; that they ensure suitable encouragement and interest based on bilateral and multilateral levels for the agricultural exporting countries. These decisions can contribute to the fact that Hungary is taking larger part, within the framework of socialist economic integration, in improving the food supply of the CEMA member-countries.

The above tasks will represent the framework of the economic strategy consultations in the coming years. An extraordinarily important task still awaiting solution is working out the methods that better take into consideration the planning time level resulting from the nature of the given branch and the suitability of the nature of the actual processes. The point is that it is impossible to think of these issues in terms of only 1 year, or 5 years for that matter. The synchronization of our plans must become flexible. It must take into consideration the development of world market conditions, we must not become complacent.

Long-Term Action Program

The economic summit conference also dealt with the most important issues of the economic structure of the means and organization of cooperation.

It is worth noting that in discussing the experiences concerning the prices applied in the foreign trade among themselves, the conference took a stand on maintaining the contractual pricing system based on world market prices that previously has been applied and stressed that the world market prices that serve as the basis for the contractual prices must continue to be free of factors arising from expediency, of the distorting effect of the capitalist market. The conference took a stand in favor of the standardized application of the price concept to all groups of goods and services.

In connection with maintaining the price-setting system based on the world market price we must be aware of the fact that this means at the same time that the price changes in the world market will continue to assert themselves, with a slight delay, in the exchange of goods among the CEMA countries.

The tendency that the contractual price based on world market prices be applied in the future only to modern products that are suitable for higher requirements is strengthening.

The fact that the conference took a position in favor of developing direct relations between the enterprises and other organizations pursuing an economic activity can be considered an important step. This gives an impetus, especially in the processing industry, to expanding cooperation, to increasing the exchange of spare parts for semifinished products, and thus to the widening of trade among the CEMA countries.

The summit conference stressed in connection with the different economic macromanagement systems of certain countries that there is a need for the mutual analysis of these systems and the utilization of the best solutions. We are convinced that this rather widens and enlarges the possibilities of cooperation and opens up new areas for it, because when the member-states create the operational mechanism and management system that can best be applied to their own conditions and endownments, they ensure at the same time the most favorable conditions and framework for the socialist construction and progress. They strengthen and develop the fundamental, key elements of the socialist national economies.

The main task of the high level conference has been the working out of a long-term action program that takes into consideration the changed economic and political conditions. It follows from the nature of the tasks that we are talking not about the closing of one phase and the opening of a new one, but about strengthening positive elements present in cooperation and setting some new, up-to-date tasks. The implementation of the measures decided requires gradualness and a longer period of time.

The Hungarian People's Republic has a fundamental political and economic interest in the development of cooperation among the CEMA countries, in the efficient operation of socialist economic integration. Our party and government welcomed from the start the convening of the CEMA economic summit conference, have been active all along in its preparation, and contributed to its success.

Socialist economic cooperation lends considerable support to our efforts, it is an irreplaceable support in solving our economic tasks, and can give an impetus to our further developement. Further developing cooperation and the implementation of the conference's decisions offers advantageous to all the member-countries, to all the people who themselves are working hard in a disciplined way and with initiative for these advantages.

U.S. THWARTS DIALOGUE, SEEKS MILITARY SUPERIORITY

AU111341 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jul 84 p 6

[Article by Dusan Rovensky, RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent: "Why American Propaganda Changes Its Tone; How To Deceive Voters"]

[Text] Washington (our correspondent) -- The American anti-Soviet propaganda has now changed its tone somewhat. The customary cold war statements by Reagan and the members of his cabinet about socialism being an "evil empire" have been replaced with assertions that Washington allegedly wants to come to an agreement with the Soviet Union, that it is allegedly interested in "renewing dialogue." What, however, is allegedly missing is the Soviet Union's willingness; it allegedly is not reacting. Commentaries on this theme regularly crop up in the press, radio, and television, and it is obvious that this is a new, centrally directed campaign.

Why? The daily NEW YORK TIMES has written that what Reagan is, above all, interested in is "allaying concern that the relations between Washington and Moscow have reached a dangerous stage." In other words, what the Republicans are interested in is that the American voter does not draw logical conclusions in the November elections from the fact that Reagan is the only post-World War II President who has not met with the highest Soviet representative, and who has not been capable of conducting a dialogue with the Soviet Union. This argument, now employed by the Democratic Party, is -- without doubt -- already having an impact, and its influence could become greater the nearer the elections approach.

The level that demagoguery has reached is revealed by the recent Reagan speech at a Washington conference devoted to American-Soviet relations. Reagan deliberately chose it as a platform to provide further ammunition to the demagogic campaign. He asserted that, allegedly, "no signals are coming from Moscow" for renewing dialogue. The information media have made a loud campaign out of this. Moscow, allegedly, is to blame for this.

At the same time, the Republican government, in power only 3 years, has smashed the functioning structure -- which took decades to build -- of political, economic, cultural, scientific, consular, and other contacts that have yielded a number of important Soviet-American treaties and agreements. In the past 10 years, THE DAILY WORLD has noted, the Soviet Union proposed 125 important peace initiatives, many during Reagan's term of office. During Reagan's tenure, no positive reaction has come from Washington, however. It is understandable that the latest maneuvers, a few months before elections, cannot be taken seriously. Thus, when Reagan says that "signals from Moscow are missing," it is pure demagoguery.

The strategy of the Republican government can be characterized as follows: Through maneuvering, deceive voters, win the elections, then begin an even more dangerous policy, and escalate the arms buildup. Everything is subordinated to the plan to deploy more missiles in central Europe, but also in other parts of the world. The final objective is to gain military strategic superiority.

Behind the scenes in Washington we also find the answer to why Reagan proposed combining negotiations on space weapons with the issue of intermediate-range missiles and strategic missiles. He knows well that an uneven balance of forces is unacceptable to the USSR, that it will demand the removal of American missiles. The United States does not want to do that, and therefore the precondition put forward by Washington is actually designed to thwart dialogue -- on space weapons as well as on missiles.

Let us take another fact. Reagan asserts that he wants a dialogue on space weapons.

However, research on them continues at a brisk pace, and as THE WASHINGTON POST has written, "the government does not want to accept Soviet proposals which would include a moratorium on the tests and deployment of antisatellite and other space weapons."

And why does it not want to accept the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union? We will find an answer to that also. Another test of an antisatellite weapon is ready for this coming fall. It will be a missile launched at a target in outer space. Thus something is being prepared that is quite at loggerheads with the words that at present are resounding so often from Washington.

CSSR GENEVA ENVOY ON SPACE, CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

LD102128 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Ambassador Milos Vejvoda, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, spoke today at the plenary session of the conference on disarmament in Geneva.

He pointed to the dangerous aspects of the militarization of outer space which, as the Soviet Government statement of 29 June asserts, increases the danger of war and undermines the prospects of limiting and reducing armaments. He criticized the short-sighted effort of U.S. military circles to develop a global defense system based on a space program.

He praised the 11 June declaration of the highest Soviet representative, Konstantin Chernenko, that the moratorium on antisatellite weapons that the USSR unilaterally announced last year remains valid. He said that Czechoslovakia fully supports the Soviet appeal to start talks on this issue.

Milos Vejvoda then spoke in detail about the talks on banning chemical weapons. He assessed the progress achieved in the talks and pointed to the Reagan administration proposal to Congress to release $95 million for new binary chemical weapons. He said that Czechoslovakia is in favor of a complete and controllable ban on chemical weapons, and spoke about the significance of measures following from the treaty on strengthening international confidence. He went on to speak about the work of the committee for banning radiation weapons which he chairs, and spoke about a number of Czechoslovak proposals put forward at the disarmament talks.

DENUCLEARIZATION URGED FOR BALKANS, EUROPE, WORLD

AU111810 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 11 Jul 84

["Press Articles: Steady Efforts for the Creation of Nuclear-Free Zones All Over the World, for Turning the Balkans Into a Zone of Good Neighborhood and Peaceful Collaboration — Article in July 11 SCINTEIA; Excerpts" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/7/1984 — Romania has realistically combined efforts for the elaboration of a comprehensive and efficient disarmament programme, nuclear disarmament first of all, with sustained demarches for the app ication of temporary, partial solutions which should lead to a step-by-step limitation and gradual removal of the danger posed by nuclear weaponry.

Among these measures Romania also included the creation of nuclear-free zones of peace and collaboration, putting forward profoundly realistic proposals and measures.

Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's intense political action and initiatives for the creation of nuclear-free zones stem from the basic premise that following the creation of suchlike zones ever larger areas would be spared the effects of the arms race wherefrom nuclear weapons would be eliminated for ever. According to Romania's president's outlook, the setting up of these zones would help extend like "areas of peace" as other zones would be included. Metaphorically speaking, the achievement of complete nuclear disarmament would turn the whole globe into a nuclear-free zone. Romania also considers the fact that these regions would turn into regions where relations of good neighbourhood and confidence would prevail to help the development and deepening of the relations among states and nations.

The correctness of Romania's proposals shows in their worldwide dissemination: It is beyond doubt that the creation of nuclear-free regions has become a paramount target of numerous people's peace movement.

The RCP and Romanian state are carrying on a steady activity for the creation of nuclear-free areas, particularly in "hot" regions of the world, in the zones where nuclear weapons are stockpiled, in Europe in particular, where 80 percent of the atomic arsenals are based. In Romania's conception, denuclearization is a pressing matter precisely because Europe is the continent where the two world wars broke out and which has been turned, against the people's will, into the biggest nuclear arsenal of the world, while the emplacement of nuclear missiles heightens the danger of annihilation of its millennium-old civilization and of the world civilization as well.

As a transitory action, as confidence-building steps, Romania tabled, at the Stockholm conference, the proposal referring to a nuclear-free strip of land, along the border between the NATO member states and the Warsaw Treaty states. If such agreement were reached, this strip of land would be a form of nuclear-free zone, a zone of confidence among states, and weapons would be removed from the border line,"bridges" of collaboration and understanding would be built instead of military bases and fortifications which could only heighten the peril of an atomic conflict.

Naturally, Romania has taken most energetic action for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the geographic area where she lies -- the Balkan Peninsula.

The transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone of peace, good neighbourhood, friendship and collaboration, is one of Socialist Romania's foreign policy guidelines, a major concern in the last two decades in particular. President Nicolae Ceausescu has consistently and permanently concentrated on the cultivation and promotion of fine relations between Romania and all the countries in the peninsula, as he is a champion of the cause of friendship among the Balkan peoples, making a precious contribution to the promotion of this cause through his daring ideas and his practical and theoretical activity.

Contributing to the development of traditional links between the Balkans peoples, inspired by their common aspirations and ideals of freedom and independence, the RCP and Romanian state have carried on a steadfast activity to deepen the inter-Balkan collaboration, in keeping with the Balkan people's will and with the general interests of peace. Romania's economic, technical-scientific and cultural relations with these states have witnessed a steadily upward course of late, as the mutual will prevails to find new spheres of collaboration, to take advantage of the possibilities offered by their national economies.

Working intensely for the development of the bilateral collaboration with the other Balkan states, Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu have also concentrated on the amplification of manysided collaboration with the countries in the peninsula, contributed to the proper unfolding of a series of inter-Balkan meetings on the economy, communication and telecommunications, transport, energy and raw materials.

An outstanding role in the development of inter-Balkan bi- and manysided collaboration was played by President Nicolae Ceausescu's productive summit dialogues with the leaders of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, with whom he frequently met in Bucharest or in the respective countries during friendly visits.

The accords reached so far, the consideration given and respectivity shown to various proposals and projects point to the correctness of the ideas steadily backed by Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu that although states with different social systems or belonging to the two opposed military blocs lie in the Balkans, the superior interests of the peoples in that part of Europe, their common aspirations and ideals render a productive, mutually advantageous collaboration fully possible. Romania also works for the political settlement of the disputed issues still existing between Balkan states. The RCP and Romanian state believe that the Balkan countries should not be influenced by the tension worldwide and ought to strengthen their collaboration and further improve their relations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu suggested the convening of a Balkan summit, a very important action for the attainment of the joint target of cooperation, good neighbourhood, understanding and security which would positively bear on the climate in that part of europe and the political life of the continent.

Socialist Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu are of the opinion that growing cooperation and understanding among the Balkan countries and a climate of mutual trust and security would favor the turning of the peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, free from foreign bases and troops. Likewise, according to Romania the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone would be part of the general efforts for security and cooperation in Europe, for the complete withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the continent, for a united Europe of peace and peaceful collaboration among all states irrespective of social system.

U.S. NEEDS NATO BASES FOR REAGAN'S SPACE PLANS

LD101538 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] The U.S. Administration would like to involve its NATO allies in its space arms program. Reagan's chief scientific adviser has pointed out that a few West European bases are also required for carrying out the American President's plans. According to American newspaper reports, the antimissile defense system to be deployed in space will also require bases on land, where various laser and ray weapons as well as the launching pads for missiles with a great starting speed are to be stationed.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALILE RECEIVES NEW CUBAN ENVOY

AU110932 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Tirana, July 11 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Reis Malile, received yesterday the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Carlos Alonso Moreno, for the forthcoming presentation of the credentials to the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

MURRA, CAMI ATTEND ARMY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU100747 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Tirana, July 10 (ATA) -- Our entire people and Armed Forces celebrated the 41st anniversary of the formation of our People's Army in this jubilee year of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland with revolutionary enthusiasm. On occasion of this anniversary, a solemn meeting was organised by the Ministry of People's Defence and the Tirana District party committee in the Hall of People's Theater in Tirana.

Attending were working people of work and production centers, different institutions, militarymen, cadres of the structures defence, veterans, members of the martyrs' families, young boys and girls.

Present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of People's Defence Comrade Prokop Murra: the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and First Secretary of the district party committee Comrade Foto Cami: the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the district people's council Jashar Menzelxhiu and other comrades.

The speech on the occasion was made by the Vice-Minister of People's Defence Bajram Mane, who said among the other things that our People's Army comes to its celebration with a steel-like unity round the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, with a series of successes attained in the political military training in all its defence structures, capable to safeguard always the attained victories in our socialist homeland.

Such meetings were organised in all the districts of the country.

AFRICAN NATIONS HOST FILIPOV DURING TOUR

Toast at Brazzaville Dinner

AU091217 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jul 84 p 7

[Report on speech by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 4 July official dinner in Brazzaville, given in his honor by Louis Sylvain Goma, premier of the People's Republic of the Congo]

[Text] In his speech Comrade Grisha Filipov conveyed to the people of the People's Republic of the Congo most cordial greetings and wishes on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; the BCP; and the entire Bulgarian people.

I would like to point out with great satisfaction that our talks are taking place in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and mutual understanding, and in total unity of our evaluation on the most important international issues, he stressed. This friendly atmosphere and sincere spirit are a continuation of the excellent relations between the BCP and the Congolese Labor Party, whose foundations were laid by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Marien Ngouabi, the immortal creator of the Congolese Labor Party.

Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed that the relations between Bulgaria and the Congo are successfully developing in all areas. To a large degree this is so because of the sincere and fruitful talks and agreements reached 3 years ago in Sofia between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, he pointed out.

We are full of determination to strengthen and expand our bilateral relations and search for new ways of their enrichment, the Bulgarian premier said.

He spoke on the successes of the Bulgarian people in the construction of socialism.

With great satisfaction we are carefully following your efforts under the leadership of the Congolese Labor Party to further develop your revolution, expand the socioeconomic transformations, and achieve economic independence, Comrade Grisha Filipov said further.

The political and creative upsurge which has engulfed the Congolese Labor Party and the entire Congolese people on the eve of the party's third congress fill us with confidence that the congress will have an historic role in the further progress of the Congolese people, Comrade Grisha Filipov underlined.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria greets the active role of the People's Republic of the Congo in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid and for strengthening international peace and security and developing equal cooperation between countries and peoples, he stressed.

Comrade Grisha Filipov expressed total solidarity with the people of Namibia, who under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] are conducting a just struggle for national independence, as well as solidarity with the African National Congress in its difficult struggle against apartheid and racism.

We share the concern of the People's Republic of the Congo with the intensification of the conflict in Chad as a result of imperialist interference. We greet the efforts of the Congolese leadership to assist in achieving reconciliation between the hostile groups, including the efforts to organize a meeting in Brazzaville, Comrade Grisha Filipov said.

FInally. Comrade Grisha Filipov expressed the conviction that the talks in Brazzaville will give a new impetus to developing friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of the Congo.

Communique on Congo Visit

AU091100 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jul 84 pp 1, 5

["Joint Communique" on the 4-6 July visit to the People's Republic of Congo by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of the Congo from 4 to 6 July at the invitation of Colonel Louis Sylvain Goma, member of the Politburo of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and leader of the Congolese Government.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Marien Ngouabi. He visited Lubomo and Point Noire, where he was acquainted with some economic objects.

During his visit to the People's Republic of the Congro Comrade Grisha Filipov was received by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, to whom he handed a message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Grisha Filipov handed Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso a written invitation from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to take part in the celebrations in honor of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria as leader of the party-state delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and the members of the delegation were greeted with exceptional warmth and cordiality by the Congolese people and the party and Government of the People's Republic of the Congo -- an expression of the fraternal relations between the peoples of Bulgaria and the Congo and their adherence to socialism and the struggle against imperialism and for peace, justice, and democracy.

Talks took place between Comrades Grisha Filipov and Louis Sylvain Goma, during which they discussed information on the situation in Bulgaria and the Congo. The state and prospects of developing bilateral relations and issues of the present international situation were also discussed.

The following persons took part in the talks, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, on the Bulgarian side: Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Toncho Chakurov, member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy minister of machine building; Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Kiril Malinov, first deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agro-Industrial Union Central Council; Asen Velkov, chief of the cabinet of the chairman of the Council of Ministers; Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Georgi Vladikov, Bulgarian ambassador to the People's Republic of Congo.

The following persons took part in the talks on the Congolese side: Pierre Nze, member of the Politburo of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Antoine Ndinga-Oba, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and minister of national education; Marius Mouambenga, minister of agriculture and livestock; Joseph Elenga Ngaporo, minister of trade; Jean Itadi, minister of industry and fishing; Wilson Abel Ndessabeka, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and general secretary on cooperation; Stanislas Charles Batheas-Mollomb, Congolese ambassador to Bulgaria; Thomas Delo, director of the prime minister's office; Bachi Bukhanzi Stanislaw, adviser on international matters at the prime minister's office; and Joseph Oahari, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers briefed the Congolese side on the successes of the Bulgarian people in constructing the developed socialist society and on the tasks solved by the Bulgarian people in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the March 1984 BCP National Conference on worthily greeting the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Comrade Grisha Filipov briefed Louis Sylvain Goma on the principled and consistent foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at creating an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and in the world, and for strengthening international peace and cooperation.

The Congolese prime minister highly evaluated the achievements of the Bulgarian people in all areas of life, reached under the BCP leadership, and expressed his wishes for new and even greater successes in constructing the developed socialist society. He expressed deep satisfaction with the constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in defense of peace and decreasing world tension and in support of the peoples' just struggle for political and economic independence, and against colonialism, racism, and apartheid. The Congolese side supported the proposal of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

Comrade Louis Sylvain Goma briefed Comrade Grisha Filipov on the efforts of the Congolese Labor Party and the Government of the People's Repubic of the Congo in constructing the foundations of the socialist society under the leadership of Denis Sassou-Nguesso, according to the 3d Extraordinary Congress of the Congolese Labor Party.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers greeted the successes of the Congolese people in constructing the new society and in strengthening the socioeconomic transformations, and expressed his wish for new and even greater successes. He highly evaluated the contribution of the People's Republic of the Congo to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for strengthening international peace and security.

A detailed review of bilateral relations was made. Comrades Grisha Filipov and Louis Sylvain Goma noted with satisfaction their ascending development and expressed their determination to do everything possible to elevate them to a level that corresponds with the wishes of the two peoples.

In this context they stressed the importance and scope of the protocol they signed, which contains priority areas of economic cooperation, whose study must be done with the view of completing the envisaged projects after 1985.

The leaders of the two delegations signed a protocol on the results of their talks.

Comrades Grisha Filipov and Louis Sylvain Goma expressed special satisfaction with the state and development of cooperation between the BCP and the Congolese Labor Party.

During their talks the leaders of the two governments paid special attention to the situation in Africa. They noted with satisfaction that despite the obstacles placed by imperialism in front of the African countries, those countries are continuing to register victories in the areas of political and economic independence.

Reviewing the situation in southern Africa Comrades Grisha Filipov and Louis Sylvain Goma denounced the imperialist maneuvers aimed at perpetuating the hegemonic, colonial, racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, [RSA] preventing Namibian independence, and supporting the system of apartheid in the RSA which constantly pressures the countries of the region.

The two government leaders again decisively expressed their unreserved support and active solidarity with the people of Namibia and their struggle for liberation, conducted under the leadership of SWAPO -- their only legal representative.

They again confirmed their unreserved support for the people of South Africa in their struggle to implement their legal rights under the leadership of the African National Congress.

The sides insistently appealed to the international public to immediately implement the UN and OAU resolutions on Namibia and the RSA. The two sides demand the unconditional application of the plan for Namibia contained in Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

The two governmental leaders demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South Africa racists from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

The two sides agreed that no efforts have been made for peacefully solving the problem of Western Sahara. They are convinced that it can be solved successfully through direct negotiations between Morocco and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Oro, in accordance with the OAU resolutions. They reaffirmed their support of the efforts of the OAU chairman to comprehensively apply these resolutions.

The two sides expressed their deep concern with the intensification of the conflict in Chad and its internationalization. In this context they insisted on respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Chad and appealed to the hostile groups to achieve national reconciliation under the auspices of the OAU without any foreign interference.

Reviewing the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, Comrades Grisha Filipov and Louis Sylvain Goma expressed their deep concern over the sharp intensification of tension in this region. They decisively expressed their opposition to the acts of aggression and destabilization conducted by the imperialist forces against the independent states of the region. They also confirmed their full support for the peaceful initiatives of the Contadora Group.

The two sides expressed their concern with the dangerous development of the situation in the Middle East. They demanded the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and all occupied Arab territories. A just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis can be achieved only if the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine are implemented, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state.

The two leaders expressed their deep concern with the sharp deterioration of the world situation. They expressed their support of the constructive initiatives of the socialist countries and all other constructive proposals aimed at improving the international climate.

The sides noted the important role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for strengthening international peace and security, and understanding and cooperation among nations.

The two sides advocated the reconstruction of the international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, the total abolition of all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism, and imperialist exploitation, and guaranteeing the sovereignty of all countries over their natural wealth.

They confirmed their adherence to the goals and principles of the United Nations and expressed their support for increasing UN effectiveness as an instrument of protecting international peace and security on the basis of strictly observing the organization's charter.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the atmosphere of sincere friendship established during the talks and with the fruitful results that were achieved. Comrade Louis Sylvain Goma expressed great satisfaction with the visit of Comrade Grisha Filipov and those accompanying him to the People's Republic of the Congo. Comrade Grisha Filipov cordially thanked Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Congo's first party and state leader, and the entire Congolese people for the warm hospitality accorded to the delegation during its visit to the People's Republic of the Congo.

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, invited Louis Sylvain Goma, Congolese prime minister, to pay an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Speech at Harare Dinner

AU091315 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jul 84 p 4

[Report on toast given by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 7 July dinner in Harare given in his honor by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe]

[Text] In his toast, Comrade Grisha Filipov expressed thanks for the exceptionally cordial hospitality extended to the Bulgarian delegation by the friendly people of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

He pointed out that the two countries' relations are developing quickly. There is no doubt that the core of this development is the friendship and mutual respect between you, Comrade Mugabe, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, leader of our party and state. He instructed me, and I fulfill this instruction with pleasure, to convey to you his most cordial greetings and wishes for success, health, and happiness, and for new achievements by the people of Zimbabwe.

The Bulgarian people most sincerely rejoice at the remarkable propress of the people of Zimbabwe, and follow with sympathy the efforts of your people to strengthen national independence, which was achieved with so many sacrifices.

With a feeling of great satisfaction, Comrade Grisha Filipov said, I would like to point out the actively developing relations between the BCP and the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front.

I am also happy to note the intensive work which has been done to develop the mutually beneficial relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Zimbabwe. Good conditions have already been created for mutual cooperation. I would like to assure you, Comrade Filipov said further, that the BCP Central Committee and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will do everything possible for developing our relations in the political, economic, and cultural areas for the benefit of our peoples.

We must note with concern the serious deterioration of the international situation and the ever growing danger of a new war. The Washington administration is responsible for this, Comrade Grisha Filipov pointed out.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria unreservedly supports the efforts of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the African countries in their struggle for freedom and equality, for political and economic independence and progressive social deveopment, and for preserving and strengthening their unity.

We fully share your concern, Comrade Mugabe, about linking the presence of Cuban troops in Angola with the issue of the illegal occupation of Namibia by Pretoria. We support your efforts against the attempts to introduce new elements into the issue of decolonizing this country which contradict Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

In conclusion, Comrade Grisha Filipov spoke about the successes of the Bulgarian people in the construction of socialism and in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference.

Mozambique Visit Ends

AU111247 Sofia BTA in English 1211 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Maputo, July 11 (BTA spec. cor.) -- The Bulgarian Communist Party and government delegation led by Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, ended its official and friendly visit to Mozambique.

This morning Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Marcelino dos Santos signed a protocol on the talks. A communique was adopted and a Bulgaro-Mozambiquean Cultural and Scientific Cooperation Plan was approved. New ways were sought for the promotion of economic and techno-scientific relations between the two countries. At the talks the two delegations gave a positive assessment to the development of economic contacts, but at the same time found them still lagging behind the advancement of bilateral relations in the sphere of politics.

Bulgaria and Mozambique will channel their efforts in the realization of the following larger projects: research and exploiting of graphite deposits in Mozambique, delivery of Bulgarian equipment and technical assistance for the working of a marble deposit in Montepuez, and the establishment of a joint agricultural venture in the District of Malema.

The two sides ascertained an identity or similarity of their views on the basic issues of our time. The parties and governments of Bulgaria and Mozambique will intensify their cooperation in foreign policy for the sake of the removal of the nuclear threat impending over mankind through the fault of imperialism and of the U.S. Administration in the first place. The two countries will work for the liquidation of the hot spots of tension, the responsibility for which rests with the imperialist forces, and for those in Africa -- with the racist regime in the RSA, as well.

Delegation Arrives in Tanzania

AU111824 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] This afternoon the Bulgarian delegation led by Grisha Filipov arrived at the Kilimanjaro Airport, near Dar es Salaam, the capital of Tanzania. Comrade Grisha Filipov and those accompanying him were welcomed by Salim Ahmed Salim, prime minister of Tanzania, and by other members of the government. Along the 20-kilometers-long road to the capital, they were welcomed by dozens of thousands of citizens crowding the streets. The official talks between the two delegations began in a frank, constructive, and friendly atmosphere.

Tanzanian Reportage

For Tanzanian reportage on the official 3-day visit to Tanzania by Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, including his discussions with Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim and his meeting with President Julius Nyerere, see the Tanzania subsection of the East Africa section of the 12 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BRITAIN BEGIN IN SOFIA

AU111821 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 11 (BTA) -- Today Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian foreign trade minister, gave a positive assessment to the development of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Great Britain. This assessment was given before a BTA representative in connection with the arrival of Mr Paul Channon, British minister of state, Department of Trade, on a three-day visit to this country.

The talks between Mr Khristo Khristov and the British guest have begun and according to official sources they will discuss the state and prospects of bilateral economic relations. Of the latter the following can be said: Annually, there has been an increase in trade which in 1983 it amounted to 213 leva [as received]. The export of the two countries includes mainly prime and raw materials, followed by machines and equipment. Industrial cooperation is carried out in some spheres of the mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and the chemical industries.

The representative of Great Britain, which ranks sixth in Bulgaria's trade with the advanced capitalist countries, is to have talks with a number of leaders of Bulgarian specialised ministries and with representatives of the business circles.

PERUVIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 11 Jul

AU112019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] A Peruvian parliamentary delegation led by Dagoberto Lainez Vodanovic, president of the House of Deputies, arrived in Bulgaria today at the invitation of the National Assembly. The delegation was welcomed at the Sofia central railway station by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, and other officials.

Talks With Lukanov

AU112027 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov and the visiting parliamentary delegation of Peru led by Dagoberto Lainez Vodanovic, president of the House of Deputies, today discussed possibilities for promoting economic and trade relations between Bulgaria and Peru and also the search for new forms of diversifying cooperation in these spheres. Emphasizing that Bulgaria values the ties with the Republic of Peru, Comrade Andrey Lukanov stressed the good possibilities which exist for intensifying bilateral cooperation. It was emphasized unanimously that the parliaments must contribute to expanding relations in the economy, agriculture, trade, and scientific-technical fields.

Meets Todorov, Mladenov

AU120936 Sofia BTA in English 0802 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 12 (BTA) -- The visit of the Peruvian parliamentary delegation led by Mr. Dagoberto Lainez Vodanovic, chairman of the Chamber of the Representatives, which started yesterday put the beginning to Bulgaro-Peruvian parliamentary relations.

At the first meeting with Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, the common belief was expressed that the development of parliamentary cooperation plays an important role in broadening relations between Bulgaria and Peru.

At the same time, the parliamentarists from the two countries stressed the necessity of preserving world peace as a condition of paramount importance for the development of the countries and of cooperation between them.

Later on the Peruvian delegation was received by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov who gave a high assessment to Bulgaro-Peruvian relations. He assured his guests that Bulgaria wishes to promote cooperation with Peru in the political sphere on governmental level and in the spheres of economy and culture.

The last meeting of the nine members of the Peruvian parliamentary delegation which includes representatives of all political parties was with Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers. The talks discussed economic and trade relations and the possibilities for their broadening.

HUSAK SENDS REAGAN INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS

LD041424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Ronald Wilson Reagan, President of the United States of America, on his country's national day.

S&T COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH ROMANIA MEETS

AU111741 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1707 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Prague, AGERPRES 11/7/1984 -- Emilian Dobrescu, minister secretary of state at the National Council for Science and Technology, who attended the 28th session of the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak subcommission of technical-scientific collaboration as chairman for Romania of the sub-commission, was received in Prague by Jaromir Obzina, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, chairman of the State Science, Technology and Investment Development Commission.

Messages of salute were exchanged on the occasion between Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Eng., first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and Jaromir Obzina.

During the interview analysis was made of the stage of Romanian-Czechoslovak collaboration in science and technology, with emphasis on its upward course and on the favorable prerequisites it provides for the initiation of cooperation ventures and production specialization actions of high economic efficiency for both sides.

The Romanian minister was also received by Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister Ladislav Gerle, co-chairman of the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration.

A protocol was signed at the end of the session, which stipulates measures for the expansion and deepening of bilateral collaboration in science and technology.

SHORTCOMINGS IN NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU111024 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jul 84 p 1

[Editorial: "In Which Direction Should Creative Forces Be Concentrated"]

[Excerpts] Our country is not exactly awash with fuel and energy resources.

The Soviet Union has offered its selfless assistance to countries taking the path of socialist construction as regards research into and the utilization of nuclear energy in the national economy. Precisely this cooperation with the Soviet Union has opened up new horizons to Czechoslovak power engineering and economy in the use of the most progressive results of world science and technology. The safe and reliable operation of our first V-1 industrial nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice fully confirms this.

True, the construction of a nuclear power plant is financially considerably demanding, but this is compensated for by the fact that the production of electricity in nuclear power plants is the cheapest.

They generate 1 kilowatt hour for Kcs0.15, while hydroelectric power plants for Kcs0.17, and conventional fuels-burning power plants generate it for Kcs0.25. Thus, in this context, the importance of speedily concluding the construction of unfinished nuclear power plants is obvious. Last year, the construction of new nuclear power facilities lagged Kcs1.8 billion behind the plan.

In 1970, the CSSR concluded an intergovernmental agreement with the Soviet Union on the construction of two nuclear power plants: in Jaslovske Bohunice and in Dukovany. The mainstay of this concept and the coordinator of this cooperation is the USSR, who at the same time is responsible for the nuclear safety of all projects built in our country, but also in the other socialist countries.

Nuclear power engineering is a new branch. It is developing rapidly. And when we thought until recently that the most difficult task would be to build the first block and the remaining 11 blocks would be easy, then this no longer applies today. The concept of power plants, the demands on equipment and components, on overall nuclear safety are increasingly greater. The V-230 reactor used in the V-1 power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice has been displaced by the V-213 reactor. The technological process of increased nuclear safety demands new elements, new design solutions. Thus the frequent and favorite argument that blocks are identical also no longer applies. In this situation the fundamental shortcoming is -- and this is the initial cause of the lag in a project's construction -- the lack of interweaving between manufacturers and the main designer, who lacks parameters for designing documentation for the execution of the first stage. Also the differing planning in our country and in the USSR -- although frequently criticized but nevertheless deeply rooted in practice -- constitutes a shortcoming. Our legislation in this respect is inflexible, the regulations are causing enormous difficulties. If we want, in spite of that, to continue designing it must be done at the cost of many exemptions and infringements of the regulations and norms. However, not infrequently such a procedure assumes a simplified form of poor work on the part of the designer or investor. Creative search is transformed into a pseudo-search, we are walking in a sort of a vicious circle, are resolving unimportant things. If, in our relationship vis-a-vis the Soviet designers we use the comparison of pupil and teacher (because that is what it is), then we are unnecessarily concentrating on checking on what the teacher resolved long ago, and the reliability and the veracity of which he himself guarantees. There is only one bridge to span this problem -- close international cooperation among all participants at all levels -- in development, production, and the utilization of nuclear power plants.

SLOVAK MEETING VIEWS SOCIALIST LEGALITY PROBLEMS

LD111346 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] A consultative meeting of officials of the Public Prosecutor's Department from throughout Slovakia took place in Bratislava today. It was attended by a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee, Slovak National Council, and the Slovak Government headed by Comrade Peter Colotka. Ladislav Balko, an editor, has compiled the following report on the proceedings:

[Balko] Representatives of the district and regional public prosecutor's offices and of the office of the prosecutor general heard at the outset of their meeting the main report delivered by Martin Kova, prosecutor general of the Slovak Socialist Republic, in which he spoke about the fulfillment of the tasks placed before the department following the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress.

He stressed that public prosecutors had concentrated their efforts chiefly on intensifying the effectiveness of the fight against the violation of socialist legality, discipline, and morality. When he dealt with the future tasks facing the Public Prosecutor's Department, he said:

[Begin Kovac recording] We continuously bear in mind the attention drawn by the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee in December last year to the fact that socialist legality, morality, and discipline have not been successfully strengthened everywhere, that the respect for socialist order and conscientious discharge of duties by citizens and socialist organizations alike has not yet penetrated all areas of the life of our society, that prevention education in legal awareness, and legal propaganda have not yet brought the anticipated results, that criminality, particularly among a section of young people, recidivists, alcoholics, and citizens of gypsy origin, has not yet been successfully and substantially curbed, and that slow criminal prosecution, on occasions lasting several years, and processing of cases, especially serious ones, not only reduce the effectiveness of criminal law but weaken the conviction of our citizens about the power and ability of the state bodies to protect the interests of our society.

All organs of power must contribute to overcoming these shortcomings and that includes the Public Prosecutor's Department. Undoubtedly, we are discharging the overwhelming majority of our duties. We are also endeavoring to improve out work in carrying out prosecutor's supervisory duties. Despite this there are still enough provisions of the law on public prosecution which have so far remained on a sidetrack or have not yet been carried out in our practical activity. On occasion, we have been shy in applying them. [end recording]

[Balko] The conference then continued with a discussion in which Comrade Peter Colotka also took part. He paid tribute to the merited work of the Public Prosecutor's Department in asserting that socialist legality is a valuable contribution to building a developed socialist society. Afterward he concerned himself with the topical tasks facing our whole society, in conditions where the rights and duties of citizens are inseparable from society's interests. The Slovak premier stressed, among other things:

[Begin Colotka recording] Since March 1983, when the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee appealed in a letter addressed to party bodies and organizations as well as our whole public against the violation of the principles of socialist legality, morality, and discipline, bodies involved in insuring that due process of criminal law takes place have been galvanized into action and citizens' initiative in drawing attention to instances of disorder or suspicion of criminal activity has also increased. This means that the Central Committee's letter was aimed at the real target.

We agree with you that we are merely at the beginning of resolving this very serious problem, which will, however, tolerate no delay and which cannot be a campaign-like once-and-for-all matter either. All antisocial phenomena have a negative effect on our economy, slow down its development, harm the honest working citizen, and by various forms of speculation and unlawful accumulation of property seriously violate the principles of socialist remuneration according to merit.

The fight for the observation of the principles of society's legality, morality, and discipline must be in the forefront of the everyday organizing and supervisory work at all levels of management, on all sections. [end recording]

SHORTAGE OF TIRES NECESSITATES QUOTAS, RECAPPING

AU051455 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 3 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Jaroslav Smid: "Watch Your Tires!"]

[Excerpts] Tires for trucks, tractors, and other machinery will not be in abundance this year nor, most likely, in the years to come. From the beginning of the second half of the year, which has just started, they will, therefore, be consistently allocated according to the calculated needs of individual enterprises, taking into consideration the norms and the performance of their technology. Aside from these planned quotas, there will thus not be any possibility to obtain extra tires. Yet there is a way to improve one's tire supplies -- it is through economical use of new tire casings so that they can be recapped once or twice after wearing off.

"Farmers and construction workers, who destroy the most tires," we were told by Antonin Matys, deputy director of the Prague and Central Bohemia Department of the Barum trade enterprise, its largest, "will themselves have to see to improving sections outside public roads that they use to prevent tires from being excessively damaged. Otherwise, they could wind up with nothing to drive on. It will not be easy to procure an extraordinary allocation."

One more remark to end with: District machine tractor stations and agricultural machinery repair shops that get their tires from the Barum enterprise and redistribute them to farmers should not be selling them outside their own district. Otherwise, they could easily heap problems on those enterprises that they are supposed to serve.

DRUG ADDICTS ARRESTED, ADDICTION NO PROBLEM YET

AU041450 [Editorial Report] Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech on 27 June on page 5 carries a 1,300-word article by Ivan Kuptik, entitled "Bitter Days of Dreams," devoted to drug addiction in the CSSR.

Kuptik says in part that since the beginning of the year the police have "apprehended" 30 drug addicts in Prague alone. The incidence of drug addiction is not limited to the capital, however. Drug addicts in the CSSR are being prosecuted for various offenses, but in most cases for the possession and the "production" of drugs.

Kuptik then describes the case of a couple that was "preparing drugs at home and selling them to juveniles." The man, identified only as Premysl P., was "'cooking' at home Pervitin (metamphetamin)," an activity for which he was sentenced to 1 year of "deprivation of freedom," while his wife Maria got a 5-months suspended sentence.

Kuptik also criticizes the official decision on Pervitin, which is not classified as a drug, and which "has become a 'hit' among drug addicts in recent years."

Closing the article, Kuptik says that, in the opinion of experts, drug addiction is not a problem in the CSSR, only a "peripheral affair," but "prevention is definitely not a simple matter in this sphere," because "an untried and forbidden fruit tempts. Therefore, it is necessary to offer alternatives in a great quantitity, and a wider range. Thus far, drug addiction is not a problem in our country. Thus far!"

FISCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION

LD112158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jul (ADN) -- In Berlin on Wednesday the GDR foreign minister spoke of the need for the soonest possible end to the Gulf war. At a meeting with an Arab League delegation he opposed all attempts to internationalize the conflict between Iraq and Iran. This would only benefit the imperialist forces. Fischer stressed that a lasting solution to conflicts can only be achieved by peaceful means. The Arab politicians informed the GDR foreign minister about measures and steps taken by the Arab League to settle the Iraq-Iran conflict. The delegation was led by Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan. Other members include the permanent Tunisian representative at the Arab League, Taieb Sahbani; the director of administration at the Foreign Minister's Office, Sulayman Majid as-Shahin; and Jordanian Ambassador to the GDR Dr Nasir al-Batayinah. Oskar Fischer discussed with the Arab politicians the tense international situation conjured up by the confrontation policy of U.S. imperialism. He described how the GDR contributes to a reversal of the situation, to detente and the preservation of peace in political dialgoue through its increasing all-round strength and through countermeasures in the military area.

ARNDT RETURNS FROM FRG, CONFIRMS AIRLINE FLIGHTS

LD112152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Munich, 11 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Transport Minister Otto Arndt, who has been on a 3-day visit to the FRG at the invitation of Federal Minister for Transport Werner Dollinger, returned to the GDR this evening. Minister Arndt, who was accompanied by the head of the GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt, held talks in Bonn, Frankfurt/Main, and Munich with politicians and transport experts. In his talks Minister Arndt reaffirmed that the existing system of treaties between the GDR and the FRG constitute a sound basis for the development of peaceful relations between the two German states. This applies mainly to the Basic Treaty and transport relations, in particular to the transport treaty and the transit agreement. Federal Transport Minister Dollinger stressed to newsmen in Munich the businesslike atmosphere and the usefulness of the meeting for improving cooperation between the two German states in the sphere of transport. Minister Arndt described his visit as successful and as a further example of the GDR Government's efforts to develop relations with the FRG on the basis of sovereignty and equal rights. He pointed to the special responsibility of the governments of the two German states for maintaining peace and halting the arms race in the present tense international situation. This included the dismantling of first-strike nuclear weapons already deployed in the FRG, which would make possible the reversal of the countermeasures taken by the socialist countries. Minister Arndt invited Minister Dollinger to visit the GDR.

In response to journalists' questions, it was confirmed at the news conference that Lufthansa and the GDR airline Interflug had agreed on scheduled flights during trade fairs with mutual recognition of air tickets.

DGB GROUP ENDS VISIT, STRESSES ANTIWAR EFFORT

AU091316 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7/8 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Despite differences of opinion, agreement does exist that it is a basic concern of trade unions' representation of interests that everything be done to preserve Europe and the world from a nuclear war.

:his is stressed in a joint press statement of the Central Executive Committee of the :ndustrial Trade Union for Textiles, Clothing, and Leather of the FDGB, and the Main :xecutive Committee of the Trade Union for Textiles and Clothing of the DGB at the end)f the visit of the DGB delegation headed by its chairman, Berthold Keller, to the GDR. :he statement continues that the efforts to halt the arms race and to reduce the ıuclear and other mass destruction means existing in East and West, while taking into ıccount equal security for all sides must be increased. By so doing considerable ıeans would be freed for improving the social and cultural concerns of the working)eople. Stipulations for further shaping the bilateral relations between the two)rganizations were made.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON PAPANDREOU'S 4-6 JULY VISIT

LD062238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 6 Jul 84

["Joint Communique on Andreas Papandreou's Visit to the GDR" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jul (ADN) -- The prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas G. Papandreou, paid an official visit to the GDR from 4 to 6 July 1984 at the invitation)f the General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker. The prime minister of the Hellenic Republic laid a wreath at the memorial for the victims of fascism and militarization in Berlin, on Unter den Linden. The prime minister of the Hellenic Republic was awarded an honorary doctorate)y the Humboldt University. During their stay in the GDR, Andreas Papandreou and the)ersons accompanying him visited the Berlin Electrical Project and Plant Construction Combine and got to know the way of life and successes of the GDR. Everywhere they received a cordial reception, which reflected the feelings of friendship and mutual respect between the two peoples.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou held official talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. A detailed exchange of views took place on the current level and future development of bilateral relations and on topical international problems of interest to both sides.

The following took part in the talks: from the GDR side -- Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary, and first deputy minister of foreign trade; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary, chief of the Chancery of the State Council Chairman; Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary at the Ministry for Science and Technology; Kurt Nier, deputy minister for foreign affairs; Horst Brie, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in the Hellenic Republic; Ernst Krabatsch, ambassador, chief of the Main Department for Policy and Planning of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Wolfgang Meyer, ambassador, chief of the Main Department for the Press at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Herbert Plaschke, ambassador, chief of the Department for Western Europe at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Manfred Niklas, ambassador, chief of the Secretariat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jochen Steyer, departmental chief at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. From the Hellenic Republic were: Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs; Yeoryios Lianis, minister for research and technology; Konstandinos Vaitsos, member of the Council of Ministers, first deputy minister of national economy; Dmitrios Maroudas, deputy minister to the prime minister, government spokesman; Andonios Koundakis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hellenic Republic in the GDR; Khristos Makhairitsas, director of the prime minister's diplomatic office; Ioannis Papanikolaou, director to the prime minister's economic office; Angela Kokkolas, chief of the prime minister's private office; Yeoryios Vandalis, ambassador, chief of the First Political Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Vasilis Patsikakis, councillor, head of the Foreign Policy Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Adamandios Vasilakis, councillor, section chief in the First Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

I.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou stated with satisfaction that remarkable progress had been achieved over the past few years in the development of relations between the GDR and the Greek Republic in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. They underlined their firm determination to continue to develop these relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, which had proved themselves as fundamental norms in relations between the two states. They expressed the conviction that the continuation and expansion of cooperation in very wide-ranging areas would benefit both countries. They also take the view that good relations between states of differing socioeconomic systems represent an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and international cooperation.

The two men stressed the special importance they attribute to political dialogue at the highest level between the two countries. They agreed to continue their dialogue as well as the practice of political consultations and exchanges of views between the two Foreign Ministries at various levels. They also agreed to promote the links and contacts between two governments, parliaments, and other official state institutions of the two countries with the aim of expanding and developing all-round bilateral cooperation in all areas of mutual interest.

It was stated that the conclusion of the long-term government agreement on the development of economic, industrial, and technical cooperation in 1980 marked an important step in the expansion of economic relations. Apart from trade itself, it promoted in particular the long-standing agreements on industrial cooperation and scientific-technical cooperation between institutions and enterprises of the Greek Republic and GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines in selected areas of the metal-processing industry and electrotechnology/electronics.

Agreement was achieved on the intensified expansion of economic, industrial, and scientific-technical relations, the development of wide-ranging forms of cooperation and the opening up of further areas, including third markets.

The two sides underlined that the program signed by the two governments during the visit on the development of economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation represents a good framework for the promotion of long-term and stable bilateral cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. They underlined the mutual usefulness of stable, problem-free, and mutually-advantageous economic relations and stressed their importance for the development and strengthening of relations existing between the two countries. They pointed to the good progress in cooperation in the spheres of culture, broadcasting, television, and sports, and announced their wish to further develop this cooperation.

The two sides stated with satisfaction that the contractual basis of their relations had expanded considerably.

During the visit the following agreements were signed:

-- a long-term agreement for the development of economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation,

-- an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation,

-- a treaty on legal aid in civilian cases,
-- an agreement on the regulation of pension questions,
-- a health agreement, and
-- an agreement on medical care for people covered by social insurance on temporary visits.

At the same time documents on the coming into effect of the consular treaty, the merchant shipping agreement, and the road traffic agreement were exchanged.

II.

In their discussion on the international situation, Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou directed particular attention to a series of international questions, particularly to the preservation and strengthening of peace, security, detente, cooperation between states and international stability. In this connection they expressed their deep concern about the dangerous aggravation of the general world situation and the continuation of the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field.

They agreed that the most important current task consists in securing a peaceful future for mankind. In this connection they stressed that it is the duty of all states to increase their efforts to improve the international situation while strictly preserving the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, of the renunciation of the use or threat of force, and of peacefully solving all conflicts through negotiations.

Both sides affirmed their firm standpoint that all states should undertake determined efforts to preserve peace, to end the arms race and to achieve agreements on a balanced limitation of armed forces and armaments at the lowest possible level, both in the field of nuclear weapons and of conventional arms, which takes account of the security interests of all states, in order to achieve general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

Erich Honecker described the appeal signed by six heads of state and government as a courageous step in the right direction which in connection with a freeze on nuclear weapons, could open the way to substantial reductions in nuclear arms potentials. Erich Honecker described the initiatives proposed by the states of the Warsaw Pact to stem the arms race, avert the danger of a nuclear war, reduce confrontation and promote trust and cooperation. Particular attention was directed to the proposal for the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the member-states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Andreas Papandreou regards these proposals as a positive offer which should be seriously examined.

In their detailed discussion of the situation in Europe, both sides emphasized the necessity of creating the necessary conditions for negotiations on a reduction of nuclear arms and of the successful conclusion of this in order that detente between the European states be promoted and strengthened.

The two men expressed their conviction that the creation of nuclear weapon-free zones in the Balkans, in northern Europe, and in other regions of the continent represented an important contribution to nuclear disarmament. They spoke in favor of an agreement soon at the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe on the basis of the principle of undiminshed security for all countries, including those countries with special status taking part in the negotiations. They are of the opinion that such an agreement under current conditions would have a favorable effect on the situation in Europe and so increase the climate of trust.

They stated that efforts should be undertaken to promote and strengthen security and cooperation in Europe in agreement with the principles and requirements of the Helsinki Final Act and the Madrid concluding document. They are convinced that peace and comprehensive, mutually beneficial cooperation for the peoples and state, independent of their size or social system, are the natural and only possible path of coexistence.

They emphasized the significance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and expressed their conviction that this conference can achieve an effective contribution to stemming and reducing tensions on the continent. Both sides represented the view that stage by stage, new, effective, and concrete steps should be undertaken which are directed at achieving progress in the strengthening of trust and security and the realization of disarmament, in order to give effect and expression to the duty of the states to abstain from the threat or use of force in their mutual relations.

III.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou expressed deep concern about the continuing flare-up of conflicts in various points in the world and spoke strongly in favor of contentious issues being settled exclusively through peaceful negotiation.

In the discussion of the situation existing in the Mediterranean they supported the elimination of flashpoints in the region and underlined their willingness to engage in constructive efforts in the interests of strengthening peace, security, and cooperation among peoples in this region. Both sides expressed concern over the as yet unsettled Cyprus crisis and the ensuing tensions and dangers in the region. They underlined that the only solid basis for an imminent, just and permanent solution to the Cyprus issue is strict adherence to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Republic of Cyprus in accordance with the corresponding UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. They condemned the unilateral proclamation of the legally invalid "Turkish Republic of North Cyprus," and the so-called exchange of ambassadors between Turkey and the Turkish-Cypriot leadership, and emphatically demanded the immediate implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 541 and 550.

During the negotiations, Andreas Papandreou explained the situation in the Aegean and expressed concern over the continuing tensions there -- tensions caused by the status quo and the rights recognized in treaties under international law, agreements, and the UN Charter being called into question. He stressed the need for observance of the principles and regulations of the UN Charter, the CSCE Final Act, and the existing rules of international law by all states.

Erich Honecker expressed his conviction that the countries concerned should base their relations on mutual respect for their rights, as defined in international law, and renounce the use or threat of force. In the interests of peace the Aegean must remain a sea of peace and freedom for shipping in accordance with international law.

The two men expressed deep concern over the dangerous situation in the Near East. They underlined the need for a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement, which requires a complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and to the founding of its own independent state, as well as the right of all states in this region to a life of peace and security.

A comprehensive settlement of this kind can only be achieved through the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO. The two men reaffirmed their solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

They condemned the continuing occupation of Lebanese territory by Israel and called for an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon and the preservation of the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of that state.

They also discussed the present crisis in Central America. They concurred that a solution to the crisis among the countries concerned should be sought by peaceful means and without outside interference. They declared their support for the efforts of the Contadora Group countries. They supported the peoples' right to self-determination and safeguarding their sovereignty and independence without outside interference. In this connection they announced their firm support for the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence and free and fair elections in line with the relevant UN resolutions, in particular Resolution 435 of the Security Council. The two sides underlined their unanimous and strong condemnation of the inhumane apartheid system and all other forms of racism. They underlined their allegiance to the goals and principles of the United Nations and stressed their determination to work for strengthening the role of the United Nations as a collective instrument for the preservation of peace and the development of productive international cooperation. They also supported increasing the efficiency of the United Nations and its institutions on the basis of strict adherence to its Charter.

The two men stressed the importance of the maritime law convention of the United Nations, which was signed by the overwhelming majority of the states and represents an important document under international law, and spoke in favor of the strict implementation of all its regulations. They also expressed the hope that this convention will be signed by all states that have not yet done so. Both states concurred that all contentious issues should be settled through peaceful means in line with the regulations of international law and with respect for the legitimate rights of all states.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou expressed their deep satisfaction over the substantial negotiations and their results. They assessed the latter as an important factor in the further development of friendly relations between the two states and in the strengthening of peace.

The prime minister of the Greek Republic, Andreas G. Papandreaou, extended to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, an invitation for an official visit to the Greek Republic. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date for the visit will be determined through diplomatic channels.

HOFFMANN VISITS ATHLETES, DISCUSSES L.A. OLYMPICS

AU091726 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7/8 Jul 84 p 3

[Excerpts] Potsdam (ADN) -- On Friday [6 July], Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, met in Potsdam with athletes of the Vorwaerts Army Sports Association who have qualified for the national teams in their respective sports branches. The minister of defense inspected training facilities of the Vorwaerts Army Sports Association and held cordial talks with athletes.

Participating in the meeting were Manfred Ewald, president of the GDR German Gymnastics and Sports Federation; Deputy National Defense Ministers Colonel General Heinz Kessler, chairman of the Vorwaerts Army Sports Association, and Colonel General Horst Stechbarth; Guenther Jahn, first secretary of the Potsdam Bezirk SED leadership; and trainers and officials of the Army Sports Association.

The defense minister pointed out that the National People's Army has always paid great attention to the promotion of sports. The athletes of the Army Sports Association have always accomplished outstanding feats in international contests and have thus, together with their friends from other sports associations, contributed to the worldwide prestige of their socialist fatherland. It is the antisports, anti-Olympic, and, above all, anticommunist machinations of the U.S. Administration that jeopardize the humanist content of sports and disparage and poison the spirit of fairness, friendship, understanding, and peace, which have made impossible the participation of the GDR athletes in the Los Angeles Olympics.

KLEIBER MEETS USSR AVIATION MINISTER SILAYEV

DW111208 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building, Guenther Kleiber, Politburo member, and Ivan Silayev, USSR minister of aviation industry, today held an exchange of views. They discussed issues related to an effective development of scientific-technological and economic relations between the two fields of industry. Both ministers stressed the need for concentrating on the mapping out of measures aimed, above all, at perspective cooperation. The coordination of the national economy plans till 1990 was also serving this goal.

MONGOLIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO HONECKER

OW090321 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1404 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jul (MONTSAME) -- T. Namsray, Mongolian People's Republic ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, has presented his credentials to E. Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State. H. Eichler, secretary of the GDR State Council, and other officials were present during the presentation of credentials. After the presentation of credentials, E. Honecker and T. Namsray had a friendly talk.

HOFFMANN VISITS MUKRAN RAIL FERRY TERMINAL

LD111451 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann today visited the site of the future rail ferry terminal at Mukran on the island of Ruegen. He was briefed on the progress of what is the biggest GDR-USSR transport integration project. He showed special interest in the work of the National People's Army [NVA] Pioneer Battalion and the construction squads, who are rendering socialist aid to the workers of publicly-owned enterprises. The general manager of the Stralsund Construction and Assembly Combine reported that great efforts are being made in order to start the ferry link as planned in the autumn of 1986. The soldiers are contributing much to these efforts. The commanding officer of the Pioneer Battalion told Army General Hoffmann that the NVA personnel are seeking to be 3 days ahead of schedule to work the GDR's 35th anniversary. They have also achieved good results in political and combat training. The minister praised the team work of workers and soldiers as evidence of the firm ties between people and Army. The ferry port will build a new bridge of friendship with the Soviet Union, which will bring the two fraternal countries closer together.

OUTPUT, LABOR PRODUCTIVITY INCREASE IN 1984

AU091753 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- According to preliminary data, performances and effectiveness in all sectors of the national economy increased considerably as a result of high work achievements in the first half of 1984.

The produced net national income rose 5.1 percent. Net output in the sector of the industry ministries rose 8.0 percent. Labor productivity increased 7.2 percent. Costs were cut by 2.5 percent. Industrial commodity output in the sector of the industry ministries increased 4.3 percent. Products valued at M2.2 billion were manufactured in excess of the plan. With a 6 percent increase, consumer goods output shows a continuous high growth. This helped considerably to boost the retail turnover for industrial goods by 5.2 percent. Overall retail turnover for the population rose 4.4 percent. Housing conditions improved for more than 300,000 citizens as a result of the construction or modernization of 101,438 apartments. Net building output increased 8.8 percent and labor productivity rose 8.6 percent.

In agriculture, state procurement of slaughter animals increased by 8.4 percent in the first half of the year and that of milk by 6.2 percent. A total of 47 million eggs were procured excess of the plan. The growth of the national economy was accompanied by a more rational organization of transport. Specific transport expenditures dropped 5 percent compared with the previous year.

In the individual sectors of industry and the construction industry the following results were achieved in the first half of 1984 with respect to the growth of net output and to boosting labor productivity:

	Net Output	Labor Productivity
	In Percent	
Coal and energy	8.8	7.2
Ore mining, metallurgical industry, and Potash	7.2	6.9
Chemical industry	6.9	6.7
Electrical engineering electronics	12.5	10.9
Heavy machinery and installation construction	7.6	7.3
Machine tool and processing machinery building	7.5	7.0
General engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building	5.8	4.5
Light industry	8.3	8.6
Glass and ceramics industry	7.9	6.6
Bezirk-controlled industry and foodstuffs industry	7.9	6.8
Geology	19.6	17.5
Construction industry	8.8	8.6

The following development was registered in Bezirk-controlled industry in the growth of net output and labor productivity:

	Net Output	Labor Productivity
	In Percent	
Berlin	14.5	11.2
Cottbus	9.1	7.9
Dresden	8.8	8.5
Erfrut	9.0	7.7
Frankfurt (Oder)	6.0	3.9
Gera	8.0	7.0
Halle	7.5	7.0
Karl-Marx-Stadt	5.8	4.7

Leipzig	7.1	6.8
Magdeburg	10.6	9.4
Neubrandenburg	6.0	4.0
Potsdam	7.7	5.8
Rostock	9.1	7.1
Schwerin	10.7	8.2
Suhl	5.8	4.3

HART CALLS FOR HIGH-LEVEL U.S.-SOVIET TALKS

LD112100 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] According to Senator Gary Hart, Ronald Reagan's policies are seriously endangering U.S.-Soviet relations. He also said that the President created tensions in the relationship between the United States and Western Europe, and he is unable to make progress on the issue of the inspection of weapons.

Hart, who is fighting for the Democratic presidential nomination, called on the U.S. Administration to start high-level realistic talks with the USSR. Such meetings give us the opportunity to better understand Soviet leaders and their motives, the politician stressed.

SHULTZ PARTICIPATING IN ASEAN CONFERENCE

LD111053 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state is attending the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference. The conference opened yesterday with the issuing of a statement in which ASEAN once again put the blame on Vietnam for the tension that has developed in the region. The American secretary of state arrived in Jakarta today. Earlier he held talks in Singapore where he said that there is still a long time to go before Washington is ready to resolve its relations with Vietnam.

KAPOLYI RETURNS FROM INDUSTRY TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD111148 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi Tuesday returned from Moscow where he held talks with Soviet ministers of industry on topical questions of industrial cooperation and the expansion of specialization and cooperation possibilities. Laszlo Kapolyi met Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov, president of the State Planning Committee; Nikolay Talyzin, deputy premier and co-chairman of the Soviet-Hungarian Inter-governmental Committee of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation; Deputy Premier Aleksey Antonov and Veniamin Dymshits; and Vyacheslav Sichov, secretary of the CMEA.

KADAR RECEIVES ROMANIA'S DEPARTING AMBASSADOR

AU111743 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1710 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/7/1984 -- Messages of salute were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar during the Hungarian leader's reception of Victor Bolojan, Romania's ambassador in Budapest, at the end of his mission in the Hungarian People's Republic.

The first secretary of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) underscored the importance the HSWP attaches to the development of manysided relations of friendship and collaboration between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania, socialist neighbors and friendly countries.

COMMUNIQUE ON 26 JUNE MSZMP CC SESSION

LD271908 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 27 Jun 84

["Communique on the HSWP Central Committee Session" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a session with Janos Kadar in the chair, on June 26, 1984. In addition to the members of the Central Committee, the session was attended by the members of the Central Control Committee, heads of departments of the Central Committee, first secretaries of county party committees and party committees of equal standing, secretaries of the Budapest party committees, secretaries of the Central Council of Ministers, heads of national authorities and representatives of the central press.

The Central Committee paid tribute to Enrico Berlinguer, the late general secretary of the Italian Communist Party and outstanding figure of the Italian and international communist and workers' movement.

The Central Committe heard and approved

- a report of Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee on topical international issues.

- a report of Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, on the CMEA summit and this year's development of the national economy.

Submitted by Janos Kadar, the Central Committee approved the proposal of the Political Committee and decided on the convocation of the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

1) Surveying topical international issues and the foreign policy of party and state organizations, the Central Committee stated:

1. The continuing arms race continues to exert an unfavourable influence on the international situation. The danger of the escalation of local armed conflicts in the various parts of the world and the level of military confrontation is increasing in Europe. Because of the attitude of the United States, no genuine step has been made in order to stop this process. It would be important for NATO to answer constructively to the appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member states issued in Budapest on May 7, which proposed the earliest opening of talks and the conclusion of an agreement on the renouncement of the use of force and the maintenance of peaceful relations.

The Central Committee hold important the efforts aiming at the establishment of confidence which is necessary to reduce military tension, and efforts to strengthen security in Europe and comprehensively enforce the policy of peaceful co-existence of countries of divering social systems.

2. The Central Committee stated that high-level talks held since its last session further strengthen the internationalist unity and cooperation of Hungary and the other socialist countries.

The Central Committee hold important the meeting of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, with Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, in Moscow on June 13.

Their talks, held in the atmosphere of mutual confidence and comradely understanding, promoted the comprehensive development of Hungarian-Soviet relations and the strengthening of the friendship of the nations. The visit of Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Political Committee, first vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, to Hungary served well the extension of bilateral cooperation.

The visit of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Hungary at the head of a party and state delegation was an important stage in the development [as received] the two countries' relations and contributed to strengthening cooperation.

The talks of Pal Losonczi president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, in the People's Republic of Mongolia further strengthened Hungarian-Mongolian friendship. The new Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation provides a long-term basis for the development of relations.

The visit of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria considerably promoted the exploitation of possibilities in the cooperation of the two friendly countries and the comprehensive development of relations.

3. The Central Committee confirmed Hungary's and the Hungarian people's solidarity with developing countries struggling to defend national independence and social progress against imperialism.

Such solidarity was expressed during the talks in Budapest with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, secretary-general of the National Liberation Front, which contributed to make the mutually advantageous cooperation more comprehensive and substantial.

The visit of a delegation, headed by Daniel Ortega, coordinator, of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, to Hungary strengthened relations; Hungary reconfirmed solidarity with and support of the Nicaraguan people, heroically struggling against imperialist aggression and counter-revolutionary forces for national independence and the protection of social achievements. Hungary supports the effort of the Nicaraguan leadership to settle the conflict by political means and through negotiations.

4. The Hungarian People's Republic continues to make efforts to develop relations with countries of diverging social systems in the spirit of the policy of peaceful co-existence.

The visit and talks of Chancellor Helmut Kohl usefully contributed to the development of the mutually advantageous relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, the exploration of the opportunities of the further development of cooperation and the better understanding of stands on the main international issues. The common interest of the two parties in lessening international tension was expressed during the talks.

5. The visits of the Communist Party of the United States, the Portuguese Communist Party, and the Communist Party of Syria to Hungary served the cause of international solidarity and cooperation and better understanding of state activities, and promoted the further strengthening of unity in the interest of common targets. The participation of party representatives at the Congresses of the Communist Party of Finland and the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, and the talks of delegations with senior officials of the Argentine Communist Party, the Communist Party of Belgium, the Netherlands Communist Party and the Spanish Communist Party served the same purpose.

Party delegations talks with senior officials of the Belgian Socialist Parties, the Dutch Labour Party, the Dutch Christian Democratic Appeal, the Dutch People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, and the participation of representatives at the Congresses of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the Italian Socialist Party and the Panhellenic Socialist Movement -- PASOK served the cause of peace, international security and the better understanding of peoples.

2) The Central Committee approved the report of the party and government delegation, headed by Janos Kadar, at the CMEA summit in Moscow on June 12-14, 1984.

1. The Central Committee hold the summit an important and successful event, and the joint statement issued to determine the long-term development of socialist integration. It stated that the complex programme, approved 15 years ago, has stood the test of time. The CMEA countries have achieved historic success in the construction of socialism, realized important social programmes and increased the living standard of their peoples. Considerable results have been achieved in the extension of the material-technical basis of socialism and in scientific and technical progress. The further strengthening of comprehensive cooperation has considerably promoted the economic development of the member countries, including the Hungarian People's Republic. The cooperation of the CMEA countries has contributed to the counter-balancing of the influence and consequence of the capitalist world economic crisis.

The political and economic interests of our countries and peoples demand an increase in the level of cooperation in the CMEA. We are convinced that the strengthening of socialist economic integration further improves productivity, and considerably promotes the solution of economic problems and the development of member states.

The CMEA summit expressed the member countries' readiness to participate in the international division of labour and the improvement of cooperation with every country on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantages.

The Central Committee stressed that the joint resolutions are in full harmony with Hungary's interests and targets. The Hungarian People's Republic wants to take its share in the implementation of the resolutions. The Central Committee called on party and state organizations, and state and economic authorities to work for a consequent implementation of the resolutions of the CMEA summit.

2. Surveying this year's development of the national economy, the Central Committee stated that our people are working efficiently for the implementation of economic targets. In fact, the national economy develops in accordance with the politico-economic guidelines of the plan. Production had increased at a higher rate than scheduled. External economic balance developed close to schedule, and the country met its international payment commitments. Domestic utilization is slightly above schedule targets.

Industrial production increased at a higher rate than planned and than it was in the past years as it rose by more than four per cent. Production showed a disparate pattern, depending on the efficiency of management and on export potentials. Production in the building industry decreased as scheduled. Agricultural units carefully carried out seasonal work. Animal stock further increased and the purchase of slaughter animals and animal products considerably increased.

Hungary's external economic relations have further increased. Export rose by six per cent, more than scheduled, and imports decreased at a rate close to plan. Exchange rates further deteriorated. The rouble-accounting turnover was more stable than in the previous years, and the timing of deliveries improved. Last year's drought and a drop in prices somewhat reduced non-rouble-accounting currency revenues.

In the first five months of the year the value of state investments was higher than scheduled and was above last year's, and company investments stayed within planned brackets. The personal incomes of individuals rose faster than planned, by 9 to 10 per cent. The consumer price level corresponds to plans. Retail goods trade slightly expanded. The goods supply, on the whole, is satisfactory.

Plans to improve living standards are being implemented. More than 80 per cent of manpower employed in industry and in the building industry work 40 hours a week.

Assessing the achievements of economic work, the Central Committee pointed out that further efforts are required to increase efficiency in production, to rise returns and to ensure profitable exports. Foreign trade exchange, and within this, exports, must correspond to plans in the second half of the year.

Investments and individual consumption should be in accordance with economic performance and the targets of the plan. National economic balance requires that individual and state incomes should develop as scheduled.

The Central Committee calls on communists, the employees of factories and institutions to contribute to the full implementation of the 1984 National Economic Plan and the establishment of the foundations of the country's further progress by their initiatives and a high standard of work and discipline.

3) In accordance with the instructions of the rules of procedure, the Central Committee decided to convene the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party for the spring of 1985.

In the course of preparations for the congress, the party's activity since the 12th congress should be surveyed, and every important field of political, social, economic, ideological and cultural life and the main issues of party activity examined.

The most important purpose of the congress is to carefully analyse and critically assess our situation and possibilities to give an answer to questions that concern our society most. In addition, it is to work out a realistic, progressive and mobilizing programme for the following five years on the foundations of achievements of the past years.

The Central Committee set duties in relation to the contextual and organisational preparation of the congress.

XXX

Later the Central Committee discussed organizational and personnel issues and approved proposals on appointments to state posts.

FALUVEGI SPEAKS AT ECONOMISTS' CONFERENCE

AU101350 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Jul 84 p 7

[Report on speech by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier, at the 23d itinerant session of economists held in Pecs, on 6 July, entitled: "More Efficient Production and More Modern Economic Macromanagement"]

[Text] In his introduction Lajos Faluvegi spoke about the fact that both the capitalist and socialist countries would like to accelerate their economic development.

Nowadays, at the center of attention of Hungarian economists stands the question of what chances and what internal and external conditions does the economic policy face in increasing development.

"If we look back to the years that have passed, we can conclude that our efforts made for strengthening our foreign economic balance and safeguarding our solvency have been successful. This proves that the economic policy trend followed since 1979, in spite of the initial doubts and uncertainties, has been correct and has laid the foundations for a later development. At the same time, of course, we are also aware of the fact that, as a result of the necessarily continuous and rather large decrease of domestic consumption and the decrease of the accumulation proportion, dangerous disadvantages have also emerged. Therefore, our economic policy is again facing a shift in emphasis. The desire for a shift is increased by those justified social expectations that are meant to ease the tensions appearing in social supply, in the proportion of income of certain trades and professions, and the influence of increased consumer prices of the last years."

Materializing Goals

"We have succeeded in implementing our most important economic policy goals in the past years. One of the most valuable among them is that the import surplus of almost 60 billion forints of 1978 has gradually decreased in spite of worsening terms of trade and this year changed to a 30 billion forint export surplus. But we cannot disregard that at the same time efficiency has not improved in the required proportion and the change in structure has advanced only slowly. And this in spite of the fact that, determining our tasks, we have stressed at every opportunity that the decrease in domestic consumption and the forced change of its proportions are factors of the restoring of balance, factors that will eventually become exhausted. It is an elementary condition for our further progress that we make much more efficient use of the production factors and develop a flexible product structure much better adjusting to market demands. We cannot reach favorable changes in these overnight. And all this warns us that the social expectations -- however justified -- do not in themselves create the possibilities for a more rapid growth of development."

"In the system of economic policy goals in the coming longer term period we wish to place in the first place the acceleration of structural changes, and thus the increase of efficiency, keeping in mind, of course, the strict requirement that there is need to further strengthen equally the foreign economic and domestic balance. Improving efficiency has always stood in the center of our economic policy, but in the past years several times we had to subordinate this requirement to the forcing necessity to safeguard our solvency. In addition to this, we did not really face the social consequences of structural change, of greater differences and movements, and we did not always take upon ourselves the conflicts deriving from this."

The Policy of Development

Following this, the deputy premier posed this question: What are the chances of implementing an economic policy that promises development? We could expect with justification encouragement for this from the world economic upswing, but we can hardly count on such effect. In connection with this, he stressed: At the same time, the determining factor of our economic development continues to be cooperation with the CEMA countries. Our efforts to expand our relations, reveal our possibilities, and exploit them in a mutually advantageous way are in harmony with the strengthened recognition of the CEMA countries that expanding and deepening cooperation in all the areas and improving the system of economic conditions are common interests.

He pointed out that although the upswing does not give a higher level of encouragement to development, the external conditions leave a somewhat wider area to the economic policy than previously. The chances of development are also enhanced by the fact that we have achieved a surplus in the trade accounted for in convertible currency and we have decreased our debts.

Lajos Faluvegi stressed the necessity for acceleration of technical development, and spreading the secondary material utilization, and the increased exploitation of scientific research. He spoke about the production factors and about the fact that if we want to increase efficiency, we must reorganize and comprehensively modernize the structure of production.

Along with this advancement, there must be a place also for reduction and setback.

Nowadays, in economic policy, people's economic planning, and ecoromic professional literature, we are searching for the key areas of selective economic development suitable to our endowments. A consensus has emerged in that if we want to accelerate the modification of production structure, we must first of all modify the product composition and must stress smaller investments that modernize the existing capacity and improve the quality of production, and upon technologies that save manpower, energy, materials, and environment. Management must create a more favorable economic environment for such enterprise development concepts, and it must promote this with more forceful economic means.

In order to be able to accelerate the structural modification, we must at long last break through the wall that stands in front of the efforts directed toward forcing back inefficient and deficit-showing production. Although this is in practice an enterprise task, there is also need of change of style in governing activity for progress. The principles considered correct by everybody can be implemented only if the government does not take the economic losses upon itself but encourages really promising initiatives. This determination is justified now by the fact that there has been a strengthening in the recognition of the high price to be paid in case the necessary steps are not taken in time.

Lajos Faluvegi pointed out: In order to increase efficiency, the industrial product structure must better adjust to the market requirements, and the development of tractive [huzo] sectors must be accelerated. In order to create the economic policy conditions for development, the advantages present in the international division of labor must be better exploited. In order to achieve this, the development and modernization of production must be directed first of all towards exports.

Speaking about planning, Faluvegi said: Considering the chances and circumstances, we came to the conclusion that it will be correct if we think over our tasks in the people's economy planning activity by dividing it into two periods: the period of 2-3 years immediately facing us, and the period between 1988-1990. This is effective also because the economic conditions expected in the first years can be better reviewed. Today it seems that, in the first period, the main attention still must be turned to the lasting strengthening of equilibrium conditions through economic means. In this period, strengthening external equilibrium takes up a considerable part of national income growth; therefore the domestic purchasing power can expand only at a modest rate, and as a result, the rate of economic development can only slightly increase. In the second phase, however, if there is no further deterioration in the external conditions, and if we make many changes in management, we can turn the growth of economic resource development mainly to expanding domestic utilization and thus the purchasing power can increase at a really higher rate.

The deputy premier gave a briefing about those plan variants that have already been worked out in the people's economy planning activity, and then spoke about the experiences of the reform of 1968. He pointed out three conclusions. First, the 1968 reform in fact timed the implementation of the most important changes to take place "overnight." We counted on the fact that in the course of practical operation, there will be solved questions such as what is the role of import competition, the CEMA countries' cooperation mechanism, or the more important differences between the enterprises' management and efficiency. Everyday life, however, brought up more problems than expected. Their solution was also hindered by the fact that for many years we did not work out an economic policy program directed toward the continuation of the reform. Second, we did not weigh correctly the different chances of adjusting to market conditions, the fact that there are unequal chances in reaching the better positions. As it turned out later, we have built exaggerated supports and brakes into the regulation system to tone down the differentiation. Third, from now on we must turn more attention to the social environment and effects of the development of economic macromanagement system. Our measures in economic macromanagement reach large social strata, have a direct effect on the population's general feeling and mood, and can influence considerably the people's readiness for social, economic, and political activity.

It can be concluded from this that we are now elaborating a program encompassing every fundamental element of the economic macromanagement system under which the period of the accomplishment of individual parts of the system amounts to several years.

In the first stage, in 1985, those changes will come into effect that directly affect conditions concerning incentives and from which we can expect primarily that they would increase performances. For instance, the system of the regulation of incomes and earnings will be modified; we will modernize primarily the producer price system of the competitive sector and its economic calculations; new forms of enterprise management will come into operation; and, within the framework of market buildings, the organizational system will be changed -- in particular, in the processing industry, commerce, and the building industry -- and a further development of the banking system will be initiated. In 1986 we will adjust the size of regulation means to the goals and requirements of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we will continue to build the market pricing system, we will create conditions, based on economic calculations, for the enterprises to show more interest in the effects of the market, we will introduce the modernized system of council and institutional management, and we will work out the system of interest in increasing the enterprise property for the collectives, workers, and leaders.

In the third stage, presumably in 1987, we would like to introduce the unified personal income tax system, carry out the modifications in the wage system and the social-political allocations connected with this, and further shape the normative turnover tax system, which operated with low tax rates.

The Combination of Plan and Market

The deputy premier described the development of the macromanagement system, expected to take place in several stages, then spoke about the relations and function of the plan and the regulated market. He pointed out: Economic macromanagement must pursue much more methodical and multifaceted market-building activity suitable for the objective endowments than previously.

It is an important aim of the state to facilitate the development of market relations, to keep them stable, and to control the tranquility and honesty of economic competition and ensure that legal norms are observed. He stressed: We would like an enterprise structure that would ensure equal roles to well-functioning large and medium-size enterprises that are adjusting better to the market changes, and flexible small organizations. In order to achieve this, the existing profile limitations must be eliminated in the spheres of competition, and there is a need for new forms of enterprise management. A particularly but not exclusively important element in strengthening the conditions for competition is the development of the pricing system in the direction of real competitive prices. The fundamental principles in shaping producer prices have developed in the last few years. In forming competitive prices we are striving to be able to eliminate in a wider circle the so-called double limitation, the restrictions of both export prices and export profits. It seems that in 1985 conditions can be created to assert in a wider circle the new regulations for competitive price forming. We are counting on the enterprises' pursuing a sound pricing policy. He emphasized in particular that in order to make price a true measure, we must continue along the road of reducing supports.

The Possibilities of Income Regulation

Speaking about the system of enterprise income regulation, Lajos Faluvegi said: We wish to increase the enterprises' sensitivity toward costs, both in a negative and positive direction. We are changing the structure of taxes and the proportion between different channels of income centralization in such a way as to reduce the withdrawal of the profit proportion. It is justified, in the long run, to "resettle" the major proportion of income withdrawal to the phase of final realization. The reorganization must be carried out in such a way that in the meantime the centralized income proportion does not decrease.

The intentions are reflected well by the position of the State Planning Commission. First, we would increase the enterprise burdens connected with live labor utilization by raising taxes on wage contributions or salaries, and would modify the city and communal system of contributions. Second, we have started to gradually eliminate the centralization of amortization. Third, it is our intention to reduce the complex, multichanneled taxation of development purchasing power.

In conclusion, the deputy premier analyzed the concepts connected with the new wage and income regulations. In his opinion, these cause the greatest expectations. It has become clear in the course of consideration that we must place interest in the utilization of live labor at the center of the changes. It has also become clear that from the point of view of wage regulation, the whole economy cannot be considered as unified; several forms must be operated at one time. The deputy premier spoke about the essence of income regulation which is taking shape, about which he pointed out: Taxes must be paid on the whole sum of the income.

Taxation is not expected to differ among the various components of income, that is, the basis of taxes to be paid by the enterprises would be the sum of annual incomes computed on an individual basis. Another important principle is that both the wage level and the achievable measure of wage increase would actually depend on the amount of tax the enterprise is capable of paying from profit. Lajos Faluvegi referred to the fact that the possibility of wage increases depends on the planned scale of development of the standard of living, the real wages, and the real incomes. The right proportions and measures can be established only on the basis of multifaceted economic and political consideration. He mentioned that full and efficient employment must be harmonized.

In concluding his lecture, the deputy premier stressed that the experience of more than 1 and 1/2 decades has taught us that the rank of people's economy planning and plan management is not determined by the detailed nature of the provisions or the plan directives but by whether the plan is able to synthesize the interests, values, aims, and limitations of different starting points into a mobilizing and foreshadowing concept for the benefit of the country. Is it able to harmonize and operate an economic management system that gives society a fuller utilization of possibilities and advantages given by the socialist production of goods?

BORDER GUARDS CHIEF VIEWS PROBLEMS, VIOLATIONS

LD090901 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 7 Jul 84

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Summary] Hungary has 65 border crossing points, and foreigners frequently experience delays. Major General Imre Toth, national commander of the Border Guards, speaks about the subject to "168 Hours":

[Toth] The border crossings were built to deal with the traffic of 15-20 years ago, but since then passenger traffic has grown 11 times, and vehicle traffic 5 times. While the number of crossing points is adequate, they need to be expanded, and the money for this is moderately avaiable. In the past 5 years nearly 500 million forints have been spent for expansion.

Every year some 150-200 persons are caught in breach of regulations. Others attempt (?illegal) border crossing, and there are 50-70 cases in which actual smugglers, who belong to Western smuggling gangs, are arrested. In addition, every year Hungarian borders guards catch about 6,000-7,000 persons who have no right to enter in this country attempting to do so.

FIGURES SHOW GROWTH IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

LD111143 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 11 (MTI) -- Figures issued by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office show the production of Hungarian industry showed a 4.4 per cent increased in 1984 January-May on the same period of the previous year. With the exception of mining, the production of all main branches increased, and the food industry showed the greatest growth. The number of employees in industry decreased by 9,800, 0.7 percent. Per capita production increased by 5.1 per cent, and the monthly average wage by eight per cent.

In accordance with plan targets, the production of the construction industry decreased by 5.8 per cent. The number of employees in the construction industry showed a 2.3 per cent decrease. Per capita construction-assembly production decreased by 3.6 per cent.

Agricultural units increased production by 7.1 per cent. The sales of plant and horticulture produce decreased by 4.5 per cent. 11.5 per cent more live animal, including 22.4 per cent more pig, were purchased. Small trade turnover increased by 9.4 per cent, accounted at current prices, and by 0.7 per cent, at comparative prices.

The incomes of population from central resources was 12.6 per cent more. Consumer price index was 8.3 per cent higher, including price changes in this year's accounting of 4.3 per cent. During the first five months of the year 52,400 million forints were spent on investments, 2.8 per cent less than in the same period of 1983.

Accounted at current prices, import increased by 3.6 per cent, and export by 9.6 per cent.

PRICES OF CONSUMER GOODS, SERVICES TO INCREASE

LD111731 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Effective tomorrow the authorized consumer prices of some goods and services will be increased. According to a National Materials and Prices Office and Ministry of Domestic Trade announcement, soft drink prices will increase on average 11 percent. The price of washing and rinsing powders will increase by 10 to 16 percent. The price of a few cosmetic soaps and toothpastes will increase by 3 to 30 percent. Domestic aluminium saucepans will increase by 12 to 24 percent while gas heating equipment and boilers will increase by 2 to 15 percent. Laundry and dry-cleaning will increase on average by 27 percent. Taxi fares will go up by 10 percent.

The reason for the above price increases is the increase in import prices and production costs. The price of many products will increase, while others will become cheaper, due to the modification of the consumer value added tax system. Among the items whose price will increase are silver jewelry, passenger car tires and hoses, post-cards, and matches. At the same time the consumer price of Hungarian brands of diabetic chocolates, Hungarian brands of instant soup, and watches manufactured in socialist countries will be reduced. Details of the price changes will be given by tomorrow's papers.

TIRE SHORTAGE NECESSITATES IMPORTS FROM WEST

LD102152 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Summary] Car tires have been in a short supply for a long time, and this fact is not only indicated by the large number of fines levied by the traffic police. The authorities have also finally recognized the shortage. The Taurus rubber factory, which imports car tires in exchange for truck types, announced today that they are now importing car tires from capitalist countries. This has become necessary because the Polish partners of Taurus are only supplying half the agreed number of tires, and there is also a shortfall of supplies from Romania. The quality of the latter, by the way, falls short of the quality of Czechoslovak and Polish tires. The tires imported from capitalist countries will be sold at seven designated shops in Budapest, and customers will only be authorized to purchase five tires each. Every customer will have to show his or her identity papers -- a measure designed to prevent profiteering.

NOWAKOWSKI INDICTED FOR TENDENTIOUS ARTICLES

LD111758 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] The indictment against Marek Nowakowski, a lawyer and writer domiciled in Warsaw, has been submitted to the Warsaw Military Regional Court by the Office of the Military Garrison Prosecutor in Warsaw. He is charged with cooperating against Poland's interests with persons representing centers of political subversion in the West, to publish with their assistance articles in which he presented the sociopolitical situation in Poland and the activites of the authorities in a clearly tendentious and mendacious manner. He has also disseminated articles with similar content at home through illegal publications. Marek Nowakowski received money for his publication abroad which he was depositing in foreign banks, thus infringing the binding foreign currency regulations.

TEMPORARY ARREST WAIVED FOR BEDNARKIEWICZ

LD101952 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] PAP has announced that the Warsaw Voivodship Prosecutor's Office has accepted a personal guarantee by Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki, a Sejm deputy and chairman of the Main Board of the Association of Polish Lawyers, with regard to suspect Maciej Bednarkiewicz and in this connection has waived the temporary arrest applied to him. Lawyer Maciej Bednarkiewicz was temporarily arrested in January, as has already been announced. He is suspected of committing offences including granting assistance in hiding to a riot police deserter, persuading persons to give false evidence, and revealing information which constitutes state and official secrets in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. An investigation into this case has been completed and the act of indictment will be referred to the court shortly.

SEJM COMMISSION DISCUSSES MARKET GOODS QUALITY

LD112229 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Deputies belonging ot the Sejm Commission of Domestic Trade, Small-Scale Production, and Services have considered the quality of market goods. The unsatisfactory nature of the situation in this respect is confirmed by the results of inspections conducted by the Supreme Chamber of Control. About 35 percent of the productive plants fail to observe the norms, and in certain cases entire consignments of products are substandard. The deputies proposed an expansion of ministries' inspections for quality -- with regard both to producers and consignees -- as well as a linking of an incentive system -- i.e. wages -- with improvement and deterioration in the quality of products.

OLSZOWSKI SPEAKS ON FRG'S REVANCHIST FORCES

LD112048 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] The Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee has met in Wroclaw to discuss Polish foreign policy during the 40 years of People's Poland. It is not by accident that the representatives of our parliament have arrived in Wroclaw of all places in order to deliberate on Polish foreign policy in the year of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. After centuries of Germanization that city was returned to Poland, with others, after the victory over the fascist Third Reich, which was paid for in heavy sacrifices. In the chair was Deputy Ryszard Wojna. The guests were cordially welcomed by Wroclaw Voivoda Janusz Owczarek.

Next to take the floor was Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, who presented the major trends and the balance of achievements of Polish foreign policy over the past 4 decades. The head of the Polish diplomatic service said:

[Begin Olszowski recording] Today we are repeating the words uttered by Wladyslaw Gomulka here in Wroclaw: The problem of borders does not exist for Poland. There exists only the problem of peace, as our borders are secure and lasting. Their durability is guaranteed by the Polish people and its Armed Forces, our participation in the Warsaw Pact as well as our place in the community of socialist countries.

The schemings of revisionist and revanchist forces in the FRG designed to obliterate the results of World War II are of no avail. A policy directed toward a revision of its territorial and political realities, which have emerged as the result of the defeat of the Third Reich and the postwar developments in Europe, has no prospects whatsoever on our continent. It only fosters illusions -- which are dangerous for the FRG, too -- to the effect that it could be possible to find in today's or tomorrow's Europe a place for the reconstruction of prewar Germany as a great power. [end recording]

ORZECHOWSKI ATTENDS WARSAW VOIVODSHIP PAX MEETING

LD112057 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] A meeting was held in Warsaw of representatives of the voivodship organizations of PAX to mark the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. Jan Dobraczynski and Marian Orzechowski were present.

Deputy Premier Zenon Komender, chairman of the PAX Association board, stated in his paper, among other things, that the association perceives a need for a further deepening of cooperation between the state and the church, since it is an important factor in the consolidation of social peace and in the construction of moral order. In the year of People's Poland's 40th anniversary, the notion has arisen -- and been confirmed by practical action -- of a Catholic left with a triple commitment -- Christian, patriotic, and socialist -- as a political ally of the Polish working class. Recently, Zenon Komender stressed, PAX activists have joined with satisfaction in the consolidation of a coalition system of rule in Poland expanded to include the movement of lay Catholics and the participation by unaffiliated people, for example, in the system of people's councils and local self-government, as well as in the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON).

DUNALEWICZ CONDUCTS WEEKLY NEWS CONFERENCE

LD101802 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 10: High-level party-government delegations from socialist countries will come to Poland to attend the gala events marking the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, the director of the Polish Government's Press Office told journalists during a weekly news conference here today.

The director Adam Dunalewicz also said that the trial of four KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] activists would open before the Warsaw military district court this Friday, July 13. He added the date of the trial of seven activists of the former Solidarnosc was not fixed yet.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 10 July adds: "Further questions raised the possibility of foreign correspondents observing the trial of four activists of the former KOR which is shortly to begin in Warsaw. The decision regarding journalists' participation in the trial, Adam Dunalewicz stated, lies within the competence of the court, not that of the executive state authorities. This depends on matters of technical order: the number of seats is permanently limited by the size of the chamber. It is obvious that the people who should be present in it are first and foremost experts, lawyers, the immediate family and representatives of the Polish public."]

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND KATOWICE, LOMZA PLENUMS

AU101159 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 7/8 July on page 2 carries two reports on voivodship PZPR committee plenums that took place in Katowice (400 words) and Lomza (200 words) on 6 July.

The first report, by Stanislaw Zielinski, on the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee Plenum, was attended by Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member; Jerzy Romanik, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member; Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz; and Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission. It was chaired by Bogumil Ferensztajn. The meeting dealt with two things: "It assessed the course of the electoral campaign to the people's councils and examined the possibility of a further growth in the local enterprises' exports."

The plenum thanked the voivodship's people for their participation in the campaign and the elections themselves and the report states that "77 percent of the residents entitled to vote participated, although this participation was considerably greater in many worker areas and settlements."

The discussion on exports was a "heated one, because Katowice is responsible for 25 percent of Polish exports. Generally speaking, it was stated, exports to the second payments area have been stimulated and imports have been curbed, especially of food from the dollar zone. Our ties are being strengthened with the CEMA countries, especially the Soviet Union. However, not all the opportunities for the development of this cooperation have been perceived and exploited." The meeting decided that the increased export of coal is still essential, but that "not only raw materials should be exported and that processing industries are insufficently exploiting their potential. The export of scientific-technological ideas is very low."

The tasks outlined in the session's resolution, were "aimed at promoting exports by working out a cohesive system of economic incentives for exporters and their coproducers."

The second report, signed "(ALZ)," on the Lomza Voivodship PZPR Committee Plenum, was attended by Miroslaw Milewski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, and Stanislaw Gabrielski, head of the PZPR Central Committee Socioprofessional Department. It was chaired by Wlodzimierz Michaluk, the committee's first secretary.

The session was concerned with discussing steps to make the fight against evil more effective, "because an increase in common crimes has been observed in this voivodship, just as in the rest of the country in recent years, compared to a drop in the number of crimes that are being solved."

To combat this, the report states that "members of the Commissions for Law and Order, and Letters and Complaints, met with representatives of the work force and listened to their remarks and proposals for improving this unfavorable situation. Meetings with young people were also held before the plenum." Tasks to curb this social pathology were accurately defined at the meeting and "everyone agreed that a joint front must be set up to fight criminality in the voivodship."

NAVY, ARMY PARTICIPATE IN BALTIC SEA EXERCISES

LD112141 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Extensive naval exercises are being held on the Baltic Sea. Units of the Polish Navy and Army are taking part. The aim of the exercise is to test military-strategic readiness in war conditions. The exercise confirms the high standard of defense ability of the Polish Navy and People's Army.

CORRECTION: NO CHANGE IN REAGAN 4 JULY SPEECHES

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "No Change in Reagan 4 July Speeches," published in the 10 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 1:

paragraph two, penultimate line: ...and "show solidarity with" give us an... (shifting punctuation to include "with")

last paragraph, line four: ...in every situation), this wording is ... (closing parentheses after "situation"

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATIONS VISIT -- On 13 June in Warsaw, Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy, met with agricultural delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, the GDR, and Hungary, which had come to Poland to take part in the Eighth National Congress of Agricultural Delegates. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jun 84 p 4 AU]

POZNAN FAIR TRADING FIGURES -- The 56th Poznan International Trade Fair closed on 17 June and its achievements stressed the growing briskness in trade with other countries, particularly the West. This was reflected in the number of trade and industry representatives from Western European countries who visited the fair. The total value of transactions and contracts negotiated by the close of trading was over Z110.5 billion, Z100 of which came from socialist countries. The majority of the contracts drawn up concern exports, the value of which exceeded Z73 billion. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jun 84 p 5 AU]

NEW SEJM COMMISSION -- The Sejm Industrial Commission sat for the first time on 13 June. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jun 84 p 4 AU]

ANDREI, OTHERS AT 4 JULY U.S. EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU101131 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Jul 84 p 6

[Text] On the occasion of U.S. Independence Day, the American ambassador to Bucharest, David B. Funderburk, gave a reception on Wednesday.

The reception was attended by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Ion Totu, deputy prime minister of the government; Virgil Teodorescu, vice chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Ion Teoreanu, minister of education and instruction; members of the leadership of other ministries, representatives of several central organizations and institutions, deputies, men of culture and art, and press reporters.

The reception was also attended by chiefs of diplomatic missions appointed to our country and members of the diplomatic corps.

COMMUNIQUE ON DASCALESCU VISIT TO TURKEY

AU091345 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jul 84 p 6

["End of Visit Communique"]

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official visit to the Republic of Turkey on 4-6 July at the invitation of Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. During his visit, the Romanian prime minister was received by the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren.

The Romanian prime minister conveyed to Turkish President Kenan Evren cordial and friendly greetings from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Expressing thanks, President Kenan Evren conveyed best wishes to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and wishes for prosperity and well-being to the friendly Romanian people.

At the talks held on the occasion the sides formulated a number of measures designed to expand and further deepen the relations of many-sided cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Turkey.

The Romanian prime minister laid a wreath at the Ataturk Memorial. He toured economic and social-cultural objectives at Kirikkale and Istanbul.

The prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, and the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, Turgut Ozal, held official talks -- in an atmosphere of cordiality, esteem, and understanding -- on the current stage and prospects of bilateral relations, particularly in economic areas. They also exchanged views on major international issues.

Both sides expressed their governments' satisfaction with the ascending course of the Romanian-Turkish friendly relations of good-neighborliness, and emphasized the decisive contribution made in this respect by the understandings and decisions adopted by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kenan Evren with a view to expanding and developing bilateral cooperation on the basis of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, full equality of rights, and mutual advantage.

Praising the results obtained in the implementation of the objectives decided upon at the highest level, especially in the joint Romanian-Turkish declaration and in the cooperation program signed on the occasion of the state visit to Turkey in May 1983, the two prime ministers examined and agreed on additional measures designed to ensure a greater capitalization of Romania's and Turkey's economic potentials, increases in and diversification of commercial exchanges, and more intensive cooperation in the areas of economy, industry, technology, and transportation.

The sides reasserted the determination of the two governments to provde a suitable framework for and to support through various means substantial increases in bilateral commercial exchanges, on equitable and mutually advantageous bases. Along this line, they stressed the importance of long-term agreements that can ensure stable and extensive Romanian-Turkish economic relations, as well as the importance of barter agreements between Romanian enterprises and Turkish firms.

Examining the implementation of economic cooperation projects underway, the two prime ministers established a series of measures designed to accelerate their finalization. They established measures for activating the RO-RO [roll-on roll-off ferry] line, and for opening a ferryboat service between Romania's and Turkey's Black Sea ports in view of the favorable conditions created by the opening of the Danube-Black Sea Canal.

The sides also agreed on the joint construction of additional economic projects of mutual interest, particularly in energy, metal processing, the chemical industry, and mining areas, in accordance with the agreements concluded at the highest level.

In view of the positive past experience gained in the joint construction of important economic objectives and of the broad prospects existing for future such projects, the sides decided that bilateral negotiations should be initiated on various such projects. They also identified various openings for Romanian-Turkish cooperation in the manufacture and marketing of certain products on third markets.

The two sides agreed that, aside from mutual participation in the international fairs of Bucharest and Izmir, they should intensify exchange visits by delegations of businessmen in order to become more thoroughly acquainted with the true economic possibilities of the two countries.

Similarly, the two prime ministers agreed to take additional measures to intensify cooperation in science, technology, and other areas of common interest.

The major results of the economic talks were laid down in a protocol dealing with the development of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and Turkey, signed by the two prime ministers at the end of the visit.

During their discussion of the current international situation, the two prime ministers expressed their governments' concern about the grave tension created by the unprecedented escalation of the arms race, bu the failure to settle conflicts and to solve the acute problems of the developing countries, and by the deepening world economic crisis.

The two prime ministers stressed the need to intensify each country's efforts to halt the deterioration of the international situation, to eliminate the policy of force and interference in other countries' internal affairs. They particularly emphasized the need to halt the arms race and to begin implementing effective disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament, with a view to averting a nuclear catastrophe and securing all peoples' right to life and to a free and independent development.

The sides highlighted their governments' stand in favor of peacefully settling all interstate conflicts, eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order, and consolidating peace, security, and cooperation among all states on the basis of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, and peaceful settling of interstate disputes.

Examining developments in Europe, the two sides expressed concern about the huge stockpiles of various weapons on the continent, especially nuclear arms, and about the threat posed by the deployment of intermediate-range missiles for the security of states and nations. They stressed the need to halt the deployment of additional nuclear missiles in Europe and to resume the Soviet-American negotiations designed to reach appropriate accords on the elimination of all intermediate-range nuclear missiles and finally of all nuclear arms.

The two prime ministers reasserted Romania's and Turkey's determination to make further efforts to contribute to promoting both bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries, and to broadening the dialogue on turning the Balkans into a zone of peace, stability, good-neighborliness, and many-sided cooperation.

The prime ministers expressed complete satisfaction with the fruitful results of their talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

The prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania invited the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH CUBA BEGINS SESSION

AU111224 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1115 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/7/1984 -- On July 11 proceedings started in Bucharest of the sixth session of the Romanian-Cuban joint Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration. The two delegations, headed by Ioan Avram, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Antonio Esquivel Yedra, vice-president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, looked into the stage attained by the economic relations between the two countries, the possibilities to further develop their collaboration, and cooperation in various sectors of joint interest and to enhance the bilateral echanges of goods.

DASCALESCU, GUINEAN PREMIER BEGIN TALKS 11 JULY

AU111523 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Colonel Diarra Traore, prime minister of the Republic of Guinea, began in Bucharest today.

The two prime ministers examined the current stage and prospects for developing the positive relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Guinea. During the talks, they also stressed their satisfaction with the upward trend of relations at various levels between Romania and the Republic of Guinea and expressed their common desire to further expand and diversify cooperation between the two countries in their mutual interests and to the benefit of the cause of peace, progress, independent development, and understanding in the world.

They also examined opportunities to expand trade exchanges and to initiate new cooperation ventures in the energy, mining, and petrochemical industries, and in agriculture, housing, and other spheres of activity. They stressed that the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries constitutes an objective basis for further strengthening the overall friendly relations betwen Romania and Guinea. The two prime ministers also exchanged views on current international political issues.

Traore Received by Ceausescu

AU111857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/7/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received on Wednesday, July 11, in the Resort of Neptun the prime minister of Guinea, Colonel Diarra Traore, who is paying an official visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. Also present were Facine Toure, minister of foreign affairs of Guinea, and Captain Mohamed Traore, Guinean minister of information.

The Guinean prime minister handed over to Nicolae Ceauseacu a message of friendship on behalf of President Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, president of the Military Committee of Redemption, and conveyed him a warm salute. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and feelings expressed and conveyed President Lansana Conte a warm salute and the friendly Guinean people wishes of ever more important successes in the free and independent development of the homeland. President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the visit the prime minister of the Republic of Guinea is paying to Romania was an expression of the friendly relations that were established and are developing between the two countries and peoples.

During the interview, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the positive course was highlighted of the relations between Romania and Guinea and the joint desire expressed to further strengthen and develop links on the political, economic technical-scientific and cultural planes, as well as in other fields of activity. It was considered that the growing economic potential of Romania and of Guinea provided favourable prerequisites for the expansion of bilateral cooperation. The need was brought to the fore to most efficiently capitalize the existing possibilities with a view to intensifying cooperation in and specialization of production, to increasing and diversifying commercial exchanges.

Opinions were also exchanged on current international questions. President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the ever more important role of developing and non-aligned countries in the fight for economic and social progress, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the use of these countries' resources for their own benefit. Romania's president also showed that Romania and Guinea shared identical or very close stances on the major problems facing mankind and that the Romanian state would further make its whole contribution to the fight for the liquidation of underdevelopment, the building of a new world economic order and the attainment of all peoples' ideals of freedom, independence and progress.

CEAUSESCU MEETS INDIAN MINISTER OF STATE

AU111938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/7/1984 -- During the interview Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu had at Neptun Resort on Wednesday with N.K.P. Salve, minister of state of steel and mines of India, member of the Rajya Sabha, reference was made to the fine relations between the two countries, with emphasis on the existence of broad opportunities for the expansion and deepening of bilateral collaboration and cooperation in key economic branches, metallurgy, mining and machine building included. Stress was laid on the importance of perfecting long-term collaboration agreements apt to impart stability and open prospects to economic ties between the two countries.

Current international issues were also approached and in that context, it was assessed that, under the circumstance, firm action should be taken for the resumption and furtherance of the policy of detente, disarmament, collaboration and peace, for the peaceful settlement of all interstate differences.

The importance was highlighted of consolidating the unity, solidarity and collaboration of developing and non-aligned countries in the struggle for the eradiction of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order. The interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, was an opportunity for an exchange of warm salutes between President Nicolae Ceausescu and India's President Giani Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING INDIAN ENVOY

AU111939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1831 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/7/1984 -- On Wednesday, July 11, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Kanwar Gajendra Singh, ambassadc of the Republic of India in Bucharest, on a farewell call on ending his mission in Romania. A cordial talk was held on the occasion.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS VISIT TO CONSTANTA COUNTY FARMS

AU120921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0824 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/7/1984 -- This morning, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, is paying a working visit to farm units in Constanta County.

During talks with working people of the "Pecineaga" Cooperative Producer Farm, the first unit to be visited by the Romanian head of state in the morning, with representatives of local party and state bodies, Nicolae Ceausescu examined the utilization of farm areas, the structure of cultures and the stage of fulfillment of land improvement programmes.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to that county continues.

MOJSOV ISSUES STATEMENT FOR SFRY WEEK IN CYPRUS

NC101557 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 10 Jul 84

[From the "Echo of Events" program: text of statement by Lazar Mojsov, SFRY Federal Executive Council member, to the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation on the occasion of "Yugoslav Week" being observed by Cyprus radio -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear friends: The deep and sincere friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Cyprus makes it a special pleasure for me to address you and to extend to you our best wishes for the prosperity and well-being of your beautiful country with which we have had bonds of friendship since the first days of Cyprus' independence and the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus.

The organization of this year's "Yugoslav Week" in the programs of the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation is proof of our traditional friendship and cooperation, the foundations of which were laid by President Tito and President Makarios. It is on these foundations, which are based on joint goals and adherence to the nonaligned policy, that we have built and strengthened our mutual relations in all fields as well as the mutual understanding and friendship between our countries. Yugoslavia attaches special significance to developing and promoting relations of cooperation and friendship with the Republic of Cyprus, and I believe we should be very satisfied with the results so far.

Our relations are not based only on the frequent and fruitful contacts and meetings between representatives of the two countries. We are maintaining close cooperation in all fields, and contacts are made regularly between Yugoslav and Cypriot citizens, students, journalists, men of letters and arts, and public servants. Yugoslavs seek to become acquainted with Cyprus' archeological and cultural heritage as well as to develop bilateral cooperation in tourism, science, and technology. At the same time, we also anticipate the development of our economic relations with Cyprus. I am sure that Yugoslav-Cyprus relations will continue to develop successfully in all fields.

The current complicated and difficult international situation creates a great deal of concern to the whole world. The escalating arms race, from which not even the small and developing countries have escaped, the undermining of the independence and integrity of many countries, numerous disputes, wars, and aggressions are threatening peace, security, and mankind's future. At the same time, the crisis in international economic relations is conducive to this situation which strikes more at the developing countries, many of which have huge external debts and are affected by protectionism in international trade as well as by factors restricting domestic development.

Under these conditions, the Nonaligned Movement -- as the most progressive expression of the world's peace-loving goals and as a genuine force of influence -- is always seeking actively to overcome such dangers and to open the prospects toward the finding of just solutions to the many political and economic problems through dialogue and negotiations. The nonaligned policy and the movement of nonaligned countries are also working in the same direction within an even more complicated international situation which is characterized by the tense relations among blocs. I am glad to say that Cyprus and Yugoslavia -- founding members of the movement and devoted to its authentic principles -- are always in the vanguard of this struggle, and we are sure that we will continue our activities on the same lines to the benefit of our two peoples.

There are many examples of the relations and successful cooperation between our two nonaligned countries ranging from the very broad activities within the Nonaligned Movement to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and the Mediterranean within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement conference and other significant initiatives. Thus, we are accomplishing an important joint contribution to the efforts which aim at the peaceful settlement of all pending problems and to the creation of a climate of confidence which is really very significant if we want peace to prevail in our region and the whole world.

I am positive that, within the same framework and in the same spirit, a lasting and just solution in Cyprus can also be found. The 10-year occupation and division of Cyprus demand our utmost attention and concern. The Cypriot people are very well aware of my country's positions on this issue.

Nevertheless, availing myself of today's opportunity, I would like to reiterate that Yugoslavia will continue, as has always been the case, to consistently support the settlement of the Cyprus issue on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions and the positions adopted by the Nonaligned Movement. A just and mutually acceptable solution can be achieved only through negotiations between the two communities of Cyprus with respect for the independence, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

I would like to thank the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation -- whose cooperation with the Yugoslav mass media is developing in the spirit of our excellent bilateral relations -- for the opportunity it has given me to communicate with the friendly Cypriot people and to wish you every success and prosperity.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD111703 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today, chaired by President Veselin Djuranovic. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] informed the Presidency about the most important issues of implementing the first stage of the economic stabilization program.

Extending support to the FEC's efforts to implement the set tasks more consistently, more efficiently, and qualitatively better, the Presidency also pointed out the need to adopt by the end of October all provisions and measures which will, in line with the stabilization program, determine the conditions of economic activity in 1985. This time too -- the statement says -- the organs in the federation, in republics and autonomous provinces responsibility was stressed for preparing the necessary foundations and for the coordination of views and interests as well as for speedier and more efficient problem-solving and achievement of consensus on the most significant systematic solutions.

All factors in society are expected to undertake relevant measures and activities to allow associated labor organizations to adapt themselves more successfully to the demands of economic stabilization and to carry out on time the necessary preparations for the successful economic activity next year. This implies the broadest and most intensive economic activity which, without waiting for measures and regulations, should mobilize all resources and commit its own reserves to overcome existing difficulties and create conditions for further successful development. The Presidency also discussed other issues within its constitutional jurisdiction.

FEC DOCUMENT ASSESSES KOSOVO EMIGRATION

LD111827 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- A report on the implementation of the Federal Chamber conclusions concerning the pressured emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, prepared by the FEC, was submitted to the SFRY Assembly today. This document assesses the situation during the period April-December last year and will be examined at a forthcoming Federal Chamber session.

According to the report, last year the political and security situation in Kosovo was characterized by intensified, organized, and broad action by socialist forces in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism. This was accompanied by a higher level of activity by state organs and other subjects of social self-protection. All this contributed to an improvement in the political and security situation last year, which narrowed the scope for enemy activity. There were no hostile demonstrations apart from the attempt in March by Albanian nationalists and irredentists to mark the second anniversary of the counterrevolutionary events. This attempt failed owing to the effective intervention by the organs of internal affairs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and other factors of social self-protection.

The report says that Albanian irredentists and nationalists are continuing their organized hostile activity and endeavoring to adjust to operating in the present situation.

The part of the report dealing with the pressured emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins states that it is still going on, partly under pressure and partly for other reasons (social, economic, family and so on). At the same time the report cautions that differences are discernible in the information gathered from the polled people emigrating from Kosovo. Some of them, while still in their former residences, cite family or other motives for emigrating, while in their new place of residence they say they have left under pressure. For this reason there are differences in the information at the disposal of the organs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the organs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

While stressing the intensive activity of the forces in Kosovo -- primarily the province's LC -- and of the republican and federal organs to overcome the pressured emigration and other forms of hostile activity, the FEC also points to the need for their even greater and more all-round involvement. There have been many improvements, but not all the problems have been resolved.

In the chapter on the work of the judiciary organs it states that these organs in Kosovo have taken several measures to improve their work. The proceedings and work on political crime cases went ahead with the correct degree of speed, efficiency, organization and resolve and with the suitable penal policy, one of the assessments in the report says. A special program and work plan ensured that criminal proceedings were conducted by the most expert and ideopolitically strong judicial agents. The judiciary, the report stresses, displayed complete mobility in this complex, responsible and politically important work.

The report also provides information on the measures taken to allow an analysis of the laws and self-management acts in force, particularly from the point of view of assessing the need to alter or amend them. The document also contains indices on activities in other areas, which in turn provides an overall picture of what has been done so far on the basis of the Federal Chamber's conclusions.

TWO MEN FINED FOR PUBLISHING CROAT LC DOCUMENT

AU101619 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jul 84 p 8

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Trivko Trajkovic, Rakovica Commune magistrate, has imposed fines of 50,000 dinars each on Rastko Zakic and Dragan Antic from Belgrade for the unauthorized publishing, under their names, of a document of the Center for Information and Propaganda of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia. The magistrate has also pronounced the protective measure of confiscating this publication.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY GRANTS PARDONS TO PRISONERS

AU102157 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Today the Presidency of Kosovo, under Nebi Gasi, reviewed many requests for pardons by prisoners. The Presidency decided to grant pardons to a considerable number of prisoners. The Presidency also examined other matters under its jurisdiction.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT 3 JULY PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU111621 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT and at 2027 GMT on 3 July carries a 1-minute and a 40-second film clip respectively, on the LCY Central Committee Presidium session held on that day, chaired by Ali Sukrija, which discussed the proposed conclusions of the Central Commmittee on the implementation of the leading role of the LCY and on strengthening its ideological and action unity.

The two film clips show that the following attended the session: Ali Sukrija, Dimce Belovski, Ivan Stambolic, Dragoslav Markovic, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Dusan Dragosavac, Jure Bilic, Hamdija Pozderac, Vlado Janzic, Andrej Marinc, Mitja Ribicic, Milan Kucan, Mika Spiljak, Colonel General Georgije Jovicic, and Miljan Radovic. Several unrecognizable and unknown people and empty chairs were also noted on the film clips.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT 5 JULY PRESIDENCY SESSION

AU111625 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Televison Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 5 July carries a 1-minute film clip on the SFRY Presidency session on that day chaired by Veselin Djuranovic. The session discussed the report submitted by the Federal Social Council for Questions of the Social System on the implementation of joint interests and promotion of the political system of social self-management with special reference to the role and tasks of the SFRY Presidency.

The film clip shows that the following attended the session, sitting clockwise at the usual circular table: Josip Vrhovec, Stane Dolanc, Branko Mikulic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Veselin Djuranovic, Presidency Secretary Muhamed Berberovic, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Lazar Mojsov, Nikola Ljubicic, Sinan Hasani, Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the FEC; and, sitting separately, Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly.

LJUBICIC SPEAKS ON FREEDOMS, ADVERSARIES

AU071439 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jun/1 Jul 84 p 8

[Excerpts] Titovo Uzice, 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, opened the traditional review of Partizan [physical training organization] of Yugoslavia in Titovo Uzice [Serbia] this evening. In a speech on this occasion, he expressed his conviction that this youth and social manifestation will stimulate and inspire this social athletic organization of many million members to new successes and contribute to the unity of our youth and to its drawing closer together.

Working people, and especially the youth, he said, have a good reason to be sensitive to occurrences and behavior that prevent us from developing more rapidly and getting out of difficulties more quickly. They are particularly sensitive to occurrences of disunity and to opportunism. Young people strive for and struggle for principles and frankness. Opportunism and indecision are alien to them. They struggle against any kind of misuses, and against enrichment without work. They are ready to struggle for the LCY policy and for the aims of our revolution, Nikola Ljubicic said and continued:

The ideological and class adversaries are now using all their forces to introduce distrust in our ranks, to discourage us, and to divert us from the road along which we have started. They are making particular efforts to make an impression on the youth. They say that allegedly there are not enough human rights and democracy. They attack the LC and dispute its role as a leading ideological and political force. They are troubled by everything that is good, that is constructive, they are troubled by every success of the working people, and therefore they strain to denigrate all our achievements and results.

Yugoslavia is a country of equal people, equal peoples and nationalities, in which everybody feels a master in his home. In it, in brotherhood and unity, building self-managing relations, the people have created full human and national freedom and equality, full respect for the national being and history, and for all national characteristics. This expresses the essence and character of human freedom and democracy in our country, of human dignity and the freedom of personality. Everybody has the right and the opportunity to express his views and feelings. However, this does not mean that one can allow activities that undermine the freedoms of others and that strike against the foundation of our society and the achievements of our revolution.

Bear in mind Tito's words, Ljubicic reminded his audience, that there is no Yugoslavia without brotherhood and unity, just as there can be no brotherhood and unity and equality among our people, our peoples and nationalities, without a socialist self-managing, federal, and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES PARTY'S ROLE IN MEDIA

LD100452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- The fact that party organizations in the public information media are increasingly active in the present delicate sociopolitical situation in which journalists do their work is clearly reflected in the range and quality of material in the press and on radio and television. This is the briefest possible summary of the discussion on the organization and activity of the LC in the public media held in the Commission for Information and Propaganda Activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium today.

The LC organizations in all editorial offices stepped up their activity after the sixth session of the LCY Central Committee and have become the centers of ideopolitical life in the publishing houses, Bosko Krunic said in his introductory report. Despite this revival of party work, he added, it is a fact that certain negative phenomena, which were identified at the sixth session, have continued. It is clear that sooner or later there must be differentiation on ideological questions over which we keep stumblin and that paralyze our work. Krunic went on to stress that a democratic climate and dialogue are possible only if they stem from the right principles.

The first task of Communists in newspaper houses, according to Krunic, is the struggle for stabilization and socialist self-management. Explaining this view, Krunic noted that in the struggle for positive programs the method based on the selection of negative examples had not yet been overcome. This method has become the style of work in a large part of the information media. On the other hand, there are journalists who did not resort to this style when writing about the so-called opposition phenomena, nationalism and other negative tendencies. Is it obvious that this is due to the powerful influence of bourgeois and quasiliberal and even provincial methods of work and concepts.

LC organizations have tackled phenomena of this kind with varying success. It is important to note, Bosko Krunic said, that right-wing forces in some newspapers are quite powerful and remain undefeated. The supporters of the so-called democratic press and free public expression threaten others with the bogey of Zhdanovism and thus silence all criticism. There is only one good thing about this phenomenon -- it shows how sensitive self-managing awareness is to dogmatism.

Krunic went on to say that there can be no freedom for antisocialist propaganda. This is a primary and sacred principle. If any distortions with an anticommunist message are published, they render false the defense that a free society has to cultivate satire.

At times one has the impression that some people, who rank both as social activists and as workers, keep a better and more vigilant watch for mistakes by those who struggle against nationalism and generally by people who courageously battle against the exponent of behavior and publication of views opposed to self-management and socialism than they are ready to join this struggle themselves. It is very dangerous when we have this in organs of public information. In fact, Bosko Krunic said, this is factional obstruction which is as dangerous as opposition itself. A similar case is that of flirting with self-appointed liberals and support for some foreign speculations about "strong" people in the Yugoslav leadership, republics, provinces, and so forth.

It is true that we cannot have people standing guard, stick in hand, against every possible transgression and that free thinking and sound dialogue must not be stifled, but there should be a more clearly defined limit of tolerance. Discussions in a number of public information organs fail to display the resolve to observe this limit and not to confuse priorities.

Expressing support for the material prepared for the discussion and for the view expressed in Krunic's introductory report, most of the speakers in the discussion dwelt on the so-called cadre question in newspaper houses, which they linked with the material position of newspapers. It was stated that newspapers are often compelled by the struggl for income to resort to sensationalism and that the wrong cadre policy discouraged high-quality writers by forcing on them the status of editors and preventing them from writing. Editors have to devote themselves to administration, rotas and other office work.

Views were also expressed, mainly by representatives of newspaper houses at the meeting, that in the multitude of views on self-managing socialist journalism uncritical assessments were made of the quality of the so-called loyal journalism, which often amounted to virtual antipropaganda for the policy of the LC and as such was more harmful than the so-called alternative journalism. The impression was that the profession has failed to strike the right balance between the two extremes -- opposition and ideology.

After today's discussion it is easier to see whether this balance can be struck and who is encouraging efforts to do so. Communist journalists are on the right road, but it should not be forgotten, as Dimce Belovski said in his summarizing speech, that the basic organization of the LC in the newspaper houses is not a substitute for the editorial board, editorial policy, editorial college, social council and so forth. At the same time, he added, it is not right and proper that the highest ranking party forums should keep a watch on journalists and keep finding fault with their work. This is a wide field of work for the basic party organizations. There are enough people to do this, because 80 percent of the 12,000 Yugoslav journalists are Communists.

BELGRADE LC CITY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SECURITY

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[Excerpts] Belgrade 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- The session of the Belgrade LC City Committee today discussed the political secirity situation in the city and established specific tasks to overcome the manifest weaknesses.

The social, economic, and other difficulties which our country faces are also characteristic for Belgrade. Some economic, and in particular social and political problems, are even more pronounced than in other areas. The unfavorable economic and complex political situation, along with a considerable drop in the standard of living and the exacerbation of social problems, as well as the intensified activity by the internal and external enemy, were assessed to be some of the fundamental features of the political security situation in the city. Thanks to the broad ideopolitical activity of the LC and other sociopolitical organizations, and the high consciousness and sense of responsibility of the working people and citizens as well as their understanding for the objective difficulties, in particular of workers in direct production and of young people, the political security situation in Belgrade is stable.

Antiself-managing and enemy groupings -- nationalism, dogmatists, and anarcholiberals -- are trying to use the difficult economic situation. They are acting more openly and aggressively, and they are uniting on the basis of well-known aims. What is characteristic is their increased turning to the foreign public with the aim of compromising our system as undemocratic and directed against human freedoms. This is also accompanied by unsuccessful attempts to expand the circles of those who think as they do, and to create an illusion of their own strength.

By proceeding from the assessment of the political security situation in Belgrade, the session of the city committee concluded, among other things, that every basic LC organization should intensify responsibility for the situation in its own environment, and regularly examine the political security situation. The organizations should set in motion, on the basis of this, the solution of the most fundamental issues of life, as well as wage a resolute struggle against all aspects of illegal conduct and antiself-managing and enemy activity. The constant and persistent activity concerned with the main tasks of the economic stabilization and development of socialist self-management represents the strongest factor of stability of the political security situation, the session of the Belgrade LC City Committee concluded.